FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 26, 1847. [NO. 1547.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is estimated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water*. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as annexed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights, and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more perfectly [illegible] concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place free of commissions—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2,000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

J. W. EVANS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Sampson, and Johnston.—When not on his circuit, he may be found at his new Office on Old street, near Dr. Robinson's corner. Jan'y 16.—46-3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—Rio Coffee, Boxes Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, half and qr. boxes Raisins, 1 tierce Rice.
Jan. 19.—46-tf JNO. M. ROSE.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a general assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
Jan'y 19, 1847. 46-3w

HARDWARE.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

Successors to Rogers, Brothers & Co.,
HARDWARE IMPORTERS,
No. 52 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE remainder of the late firm's stock having been closed at public auction, F. & L. are now receiving, direct from the Manufactories, an entirely new and very extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND SADDLERY.

Which they will sell for cash or on approved credit, at prices as low as any house in the country. They solicit an examination of their Goods, confident that quality, variety, and prices, will be satisfactory to purchasers.

Particular attention will be given to putting up Goods to order, and all collateral business.

BEN. FIELD.
T. F. LANGSTROTH.
Philadelphia, Jan'y 15, 1847. 46-3w

50 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
10 casks Roman Cement.
5 " Calcined Plaster Paris.
Paints, Oil, Window Glass, and Putty.
For sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

$40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, my Negro man JAKE. He is a low, black, thick set boy, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, weighs one hundred and forty-five or six pounds, talks slow, aged about 19. He may have been decoyed off by some white person, as some of his relations have gone to the West. He left on the 25th inst. with a pass to go to Wm. Kirby's, and he wore away a black fur hat, a black cloth overcoat with velvet collar, black sattinet pants, dark colored vest, round coat, and took a blue cloth coat with him. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Wadesborough, or Twenty-five Dollars for him in any Jail so I get him again. He formerly belonged to Thomas Waddill of [illegible]. He got him of James H. Marsh, [illegible] tor's Estate, of this county.
GEO. [illegible] HUBBARD.
Wadesboro', Anson co., Dec. 29, 1846. 44-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes, Rec'd this day and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Richmond Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Alexander McDonald vs. James L. Vaughan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James L. Vaughan, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James L. Vaughan to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead or replevy, or this cause will be heard ex parte, and judgment had pro confesso.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence. This 10th Dec. 1846.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 44-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Thos. Waddill, John Waddill, and Jas. M. Waddill, vs. Joshua Allen and wife Caroline, Robert Lanier and wife Margaret, Matthew Waddill, and Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd, and others.

Supplemental and Amended Bill, to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Julia Ann Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Mary Jane Tomlinson, children of Richard Tomlinson and Nancy his wife; Thomas Tomlinson, Margaret Tomlinson, Jas. Tomlinson, Caroline Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Sydney H., children of James Tomlinson and Elizabeth his wife; Ann Jemima Hill, Emily Hill, Margaret Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert M. Hill, Caroline Hill, William Hill, and Mary Jane Hill, children of John Hill and Mary his wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.
[Pr. adv. $1 25.] 44-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

W. & G. J. Allen vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiffs shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $1 25.] 43-6w

NEW BOOKS.

HEADLEY'S Sacred Mountains, $2 50; Bulwer's New Novel, Lucretia, 25; John Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

SARDINES AND LONDON PORTER.

JUST received, a fresh supply of LONDON PORTER, in pint bottles.

Also, a fresh supply of SARDINES, in half and quarter boxes.

For sale at the "Liberty Point House," by
JOS. BOOKSBANK.
Jan'y 10, 1847. 45-3w

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, Anvils, Vises, and Screw Plates, of good quality, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

The Sketches of North Carolina,

Historical and Biographical, by the Rev. Wm. Henry Foote, may be had at the Stores of Geo. McNeill and Hervey Leete, in Fayetteville.
Jan. 7. 45-3w

Wholesome and Economical Food for Horses, Cattle, &c.,

PREPARED BY KNOWLTON'S PATENT.

THE above named Patent may be obtained by [illegible] in the counties of Bladen, Robeson, and Cumberland, by applying to the subscriber. If desired, a competent person will be sent to apply it. The operation of the Patent for grinding corn in the shuck may be seen at Russell's Mill, [illegible].

[illegible] RUSSELL.
[illegible]

[illegible] to the subscriber.

[illegible], Dec. 20, 1846.

[illegible] I have now tried Knowlton's [illegible] twelve months, [illegible] peculiarly noticed the [illegible] horses and cattle, and [illegible] has undoubtedly afforded me the [illegible] I have ever used. My horses have done good service, kept in fine order, and been more healthy than I ever had them before, and that, too, with a small portion more than two-thirds of the grain the same number of ears of corn would have produced. There are various opinions of the quantity of corn saved by crushing the ear. I have therefore been particular in testing it in every possible manner, and am now convinced that there is the same nutriment in 7 ears of corn with the shuck that there is in 10 fed in the ear; besides a large addition of food to distend the stomach, assist digestion, and counteract the excess of heat that would be produced by an additional quantity of grain. The mill rock to which you applied the improvement is too light, and has not sufficient weight of water to crush well, the rock being only 3 feet in diameter and averaging only 13 inches in thickness, and never having more than 6 feet water on the trunk; but, with a slight improvement to your plan of dressing (that you have been apprised of, and are at liberty to use,) my mill has ground 7 bushels of shelled corn into excellent meal in one hour, 18 bushels of ears of corn with the shuck, or 24 bushels without the shuck, in one hour. I fatted a part of my hogs last year on crushed corn without the shuck, ground coarse and boiled, and was so well pleased with it, that I expect to feed the whole of my hogs on it this winter.

I am now building a mill at my plantation, for which I want the patent and a funnel for a rock 18 inches thick. I expect to see you as soon as my health will permit.

Very respectfully,
HENRY ELLIOT.

Rev'd M. Russell.

CONNECTICUT SHAD, and No. 1 Mackerel, a few half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Important Information to all Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c.

The most extensive manufacturers are

SLEEPER & FENNER,

Who have prepared the largest and best assortment of

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes

Ever offered to the merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be convinced, that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.

Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house.

[illegible] Market Street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-7w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

[illegible] Sarah Pittman, Executor [illegible] the last will and Testament of [illegible] Pittman, [illegible] deceased, vs. Jesse Pittman.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, the Defendant in this case, is not a Resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard Exparte.

Witness, Shadrack Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence, the 71st year.

SDH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 42-6w

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

A SUPERIOR article,—7 hogsheads and 3 tierces, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

12 BOXES Tin Plate, ⅓ X, and a few bundles Wire, assorted sizes; likewise a few dozen (Wightman's) Steel Shovels and Spades.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

Fresh Thomastown Lime.

JUST received, 50 casks; and 10 large casks Calcined Plaster Paris, for builders' use, which will be sold low by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,

FOR JANUARY, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$25,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 30, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,750, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 15 of 500, 20 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		22 Wholes	$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 7, 1847. 45-tdpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

John W. Stuart vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D., 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William D Watkins vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The contract for the Printing of the next Congress is said to have been obtained by Messrs. Winkle & Van Benthuysen, of the Albany Argus office, they being the lowest bidders, at prices, says the Intelligencer, which it is not within the range of possibility can be executed without certain loss.

The Gun Cotton is found to be a very dangerous article. A boy was killed at Pittsburg by an explosion from a pistol which a person was loading with it. It will not bear the pressure of ramming.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH,

On the Bill to create the office of Lieutenant General.

In Senate of the U. States, Jan'y 15.

Mr. BADGER of North Carolina, rose and said, that the best return, he believed, he could make to the Senate for its kindness in adjourning yesterday in order to give him an opportunity to say what he had to say to-day, would be to proceed at once to the statement of those reasons which seemed to him to present an insuperable objection to the granting of that which the President of the United States asked of them, and which the bill upon the table proposed to grant.

The proposal (said Mr. B.) is to appoint a commanding general, who, when commissioned as lieutenant general, shall command all the armies of the U. States. If this bill, Mr. President, shall pass into a law, the proposed high office to be created by it must be filled either by the present general commanding the army, or by some junior officer of the army, or by some citizen to be taken from the walks of private life. In the first case, sir, I think it must be manifest, on a very little reflection, that the measure must prove entirely useless. The major general now commanding the army commands all the forces about him; his command extends over the whole district or department which the President of the United States has assigned or may assign to him; and a lieutenant general, though his title may be loftier, can do no more. The President of the United States may assign to the present commanding major general of the army the whole, entire, and absolute control under him of all the military operations of the war, and he may assign, though he is not bound to assign, to a lieutenant general, to this officer with the title of lieutenant general, the same large and extensive authority. The President of the United States may confine the present senior major general of the army to a particular district, to a narrow command, or to a small body of troops; so can he confine the same officer elevated to the grade of lieutenant general; for, by the express provision of the constitution, by the inevitable necessity of the case, by whatever title he may be called, major general or lieutenant general, he is at last under the absolute control or direction of the President himself, who is the sole constitutional commander-in-chief. By changing, therefore, the designation of major general to lieutenant general, you do not enlarge his authority; for the chief command of the whole army is incident to no general, whatever his grade may be, unless when that army is collected together and acting as one body; and, when so collected and acting together, the chief command is incident to the senior officer, whether called lieutenant or major general. Nor is the capacity of the officer to discharge with effect, to carry into successful results, the duties assigned to him, in the smallest degree increased by a change of title or an elevation to a higher grade. The authority must come from the President of the United States. The capacity to carry into execution the duties assigned to him must depend upon the forces belonging to his command, upon the force opposed to him, and upon his personal qualifications—his genius to contrive, his skill to combine, and his energy to execute whatever enterprise the crisis of affairs may require. It seems to me, then, that nothing can be founded upon slighter grounds than the opinion, if it prevail at all, that the officer who is now the senior major general will be in any respect better enabled to discharge, with honor to himself and advantage to the country, the duties assigned him, by the simple operation of striking out major general from his commission, and inserting lieutenant general. But, sir, if the officer who is to fill this high place is not to be the present commanding general of the army, but some junior officer elevated over his head, I admit that this measure then ceases to be useless; it becomes mischievous; it loses its character of harmlessness, it is true, but it assumes one of gross injustice. It is, then, made the occasion for offering an open insult to a gallant officer whose life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose blood has been shed on her battle-fields; whose deeds of arms, during what has not inaptly been called the second war of independence, elicited eulogy from President Madison, thanks from Congress, and enthusiastic admiration from the whole people—a man whose generous humanity, high military qualities, and brilliant courage have earned for him, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, an honorable reputation, and who has contributed to elevate the American name. And if, instead of a junior officer from among that band of noble spirits who lead our arms, some one is to be taken from civil life, then, sir, involved in the same insult with their chief, we find all those gallant officers who fought at Palo Alto, at Resaca, at Fort Brown, and at Monterey—officers whose intrepidity is the theme of every tongue, the pride of every heart—officers who have shown themselves deserving of the highest honors, and who have been, some of them at least, elevated by your brevets—officers of whom it is not too much to say that they possess all the high qualities which have ennobled either officers or soldiers in any service in the world. Sir, such unjust returns for noble services must inflict a pang of shame on noble and gallant and patriotic hearts—a return which no necessity can justify, and which, in my judgment, would stand as a foul blot upon the escutcheon of this great Republic.

Sir, would this insult stop here? No, sir. It would inflict a pang upon the nerve that vibrates in every noble heart; and, my word for it, if such a law as this be passed—if a civilian be advanced over the heads of all those gallant spirits in our army to the chief command, not only would the brave officers and soldiers of our army, but even the very sutlers and followers of the camp, feel their cheeks tingle with indignation and shame at the affront offered to that body and its head, of which they were the humble retainers. Sir, there is not an instance in the history of this country which can serve as a precedent; there is not an instance which can justify such a thing. It is true, sir, that, in 1798, when the country, possessing far inferior powers and inferior capacities for military defences, was threatened with an inevitable war with the proudest and bravest and most powerful nation of that day—it is true that on that occasion the office of lieutenant general was established, and Washington was called under that designation to take command of all the armies of the country. But, sir, it was Washington who was called to take that command; it was for Washington that that rank was established. Washington was then in retirement, which he loved—enjoying the ease and solace of domestic life, which he had earned for himself by long and glorious toil. Washington was called to that command by the people, by the army itself—called to take the charge and direction of those great military officers. And, if he returned upon the stage of active life; if he left the spot in which he hoped to pass without interruption the few remaining days of his life, surely it was due to him; it was due to that singular position of eminence and glory which he had occupied in this country. Yes, sir, it was due to him, who, as he had been first in war, was also first in peace; it was due to his character, to his pre-eminence throughout the whole breadth of this land; it was due to the proud position which he occupied in the civilized world; yes! it was due to him, when, at the call of his country, he surrendered ease and comfort, to appear once more upon the field of arms, that he should do it with a title corresponding in some degree with his vast and superior merits.

Sir, the state of things is now changed. We have no Washington. We cannot, if we look throughout the whole country, find in retirement a man on whose head a nation's blessings have, with entire unanimity, been showered as on him. We cannot look abroad and find some one man whose name is gratefully cherished as having been once the saviour of his country, and to whom all look again to discharge this benevolent office of patriotism a second time for them. We have eminent and good men; we have them in public and in private life; we have them in the military and in the civil service of the country; we have them belonging to all parties into which the people are divided; but, sir, among them all, there is not one whose name can, without profanation, be spoken in comparison with the name of Washington. Sir, the creation at that office in 1798 was a personal tribute of grateful admiration and respect on the part of this country to Washington. It was founded on motives personal to him. No man supposed at that day, as some seem to suppose at this, that Washington, at the head of the armies of his country, with the title of major general, could not have been as efficient as if he bore a hundred titles—as if he wore all the titles which European device could heap upon him. The idea that Washington could derive any advantage, any mental force, any power of concentration, any genius, any greater skill in the management of the affairs of his country; or that it would add any thing to the indomitable spirit by which he was enabled, in success or in adversity, to be always the same; that he could derive in any degree all or any of these attributes from the circumstance of bearing a higher title, entered not, I am persuaded, into the imagination of any human being. It was known that Washington, with the title of major general, could have discharged all the duties that were placed in his hands—ay, with an inferior title; because the power to discharge them depended on his personal qualities, and the force placed at his command. The title in that case was just: it was deserved by him, but by no other man. Am I wrong in saying that this appointment sprung from motives personal to Washington? Why, look at the subsequent transactions of this Government. Nearly half a century has passed away since this office of lieutenant general existed among us. We have during that period been engaged in war with the then most powerful nation of Europe—perhaps I might say, without exaggeration, of the world. At one time, if my memory serves me, we had in the field not less than eight major generals—perhaps I am mistaken, however; if so, some Senator can set me right—yet I believe no one ever thought of appointing some general in-chief, on whom should be bestowed the high-sounding imposing title of lieutenant general.

What reason does the President assign in his message wherefore this office should be established? Why, sir, for one, that we are carrying on a war with Mexico with mingled troops, regulars and volunteers. Was not that the case in the war of 1812? For another, that the force which we now employ is large. Was it not large in 1812? Was England a less formidable foe than weak and crippled Mexico? How stands the case between us? Why, sir, on shore, on the soil, our war with England was almost entirely a defensive war. She, from her great maritime power, was enabled to throw her troops into our country, and we were occupied in repelling them, which we did successfully, thanks to the gallant spirit of the officers and men composing our army. But how is it now? We are almost in the heart of Mexico; the foot of no foreign soldier pollutes our soil; our agricultural labors are not disturbed. We are suffering no evils inflicted upon us by a foreign foe within the limits of our land. How does it happen, then, that what was not thought to be necessary in 1812, against a great Power, should be considered necessary now against the neighboring Republic of Mexico, though not exactly the contemptible enemy which she was once supposed to be, because we have the best authority for thinking now that the idea of a six weeks' contest has passed away from the minds even of those who are most apt to indulge in fictions of the imagination; for, on yesterday, we had it announced that we are now, though warring against a despicable foe, only at the beginning of this war. But still, although it is true that Mexico is not the contemptible foe which she has been represented to be—although she is showing that a nation roused for the purpose of protecting themselves from an invading enemy may be strong if united—yet still every one must know her power is not to be compared with ours, and that, as an enemy, she is not worthy to be compared with the great nation to which we were opposed in 1812.

But, in reference to the reasons which induced the Senator from Kentucky and myself, as members of the Military Committee of the Senate, to be opposed to the bill, the same objections which I then entertained still remain in full force. I listened attentively yesterday to what fell from the honorable Senator from New York, for the purpose of seeing whether, in reality, there was some just reason for the passage of this measure, which, concealed from my own observation, might be brought forward and explained before me by the ingenuity of the honorable Senator; but, sir, after the most attentive consideration of what had fallen from the Senator, I not only failed to have any objection I entertained removed, but some suggestions of the honorable Senator have brought forward to my mind new and overpowering and insuperable objections to what is now proposed to be done. The honorable Senator has mentioned as one of the reasons why this measure should be adopted, that the number of troops—as in another connexion I have already observed—that the number in our service in the late war with England, was greater than the number now in service; but, even if sufficient reason existed why that number of troops should require a commander of the rank now proposed, so far as that reason is concerned, it existed in a much higher degree at that day. And, sir, if there were any magic in the name of lieutenant general, in virtue of which the spirits of our own troops would be invigorated and those of our enemy be diminished; if we required such magical assistance at all, was it not required during the dark period of the commencement of the war with Great Britain? How then did it happen that this remedy for evil was not thought of by Madison, and by the parties of that day? How did it happen that when the danger was greater, and when patriotism was as great as it is now, if there be virtue in the remedy now proposed, that it was not thought of then? But the gentleman speaks of this measure being required in accordance with the regular military organization of an army; that the proper command of a major general was from 3,500 to 4,000 men; and that something was due to the arrangements which had formerly prevailed among other nations—that something was due to the customs of the world. But, sir, these arguments, if they prove any thing, if we are to have an eye to conforming our military arrangements to the established customs of foreign Powers, we must have several lieutenant generals; and when we have several, permit me to say, there will exist precisely the same necessity for inventing and establishing some other superior in rank in our service, under whom the lieutenant general may render efficient service to the country. For I believe it will be found, when you have three or four officers of that grade, that the eclat attending that rank will pass away, and another and higher grade will be looked for as eagerly as the first.

But another reason why such an officer is required, according to the honorable Senator, is on account of the diffusion of our troops; hence the necessity of having some eye of sufficient elevation to command the whole. Sir, so far as this is concerned, the lieutenant general will, by force of his mere title, possess no greater power of vision, no greater skill or vigor of execution, than he would possess under another title. That must depend on his personal qualities and the power committed to him. If he have the qualities, the title is useless—and, if he have them not, the title will be worse than useless; for it will only make imbecility and defeat more contemptible, as uniting it with a high sounding, promising title. The third reason, if I recollect correctly the views expressed by the honorable Senator, is, that this office is necessary in order to prevent some jealousy or reluctance to subordination; for the Senator seemed to suppose, while he did full credit to the gallant spirit of the officers of the United States, that they might feel some reluctance to act in subordination to an officer holding no higher rank than themselves. Is it to be believed that our noble Taylor, that our gallant Worth—is it to be believed that he who is aptly called the hero of the two battles of the Rio Grande, and he who may with justness be called the hero of Monterey—is it to be believed that these two men will yield less willing obedience or cordial co-operation to the hero of Lundy's Lane, because he bears the simple designation of major general? Sir, what does this imply? It implies that these officers are deficient in that elevated spirit of intelligence, that patriotic devotion to their country, which should belong to them, and which would induce them gladly to follow gallant leading, under what name soever the leader might be called. But if we suppose that there exists any such feeling of jealousy in the minds of these distinguished officers, or their other associates, are we to extinguish that feeling by taking a man from civil life and putting him over their heads, and entrusting to inexperienced hands the duties of a skilful military commander? Sir, think you there is one of that brave corps of officers who would feel himself dishonored by obedience to a known and skilful officer, and who would yet willingly submit and cordially co-operate with a citizen, taken from private life, and with one long step placed over the heads of those who for half a century have been engaged in the country's service? Sir, my word for it, you could not adopt a measure more calculated to break the spirit of your troops, more calculated to destroy the high and noble, the gallant and daring spirit which rushes into danger as to a banquet, than to teach by your practice the doctrine that the honor of an officer is not secure from degradation. Sir, soldiers will yield to valor and intelligence displayed in former service; their confidence is unlimited in him who comes to them as a commander covered by decorations won by brilliant services from the gratitude of his country. Sir, they care little for the name he bears; it is the impersonation of the hero that they regard, in the person of the gallant and true soldier who is capable of leading them into any danger, and demanding of them any sacrifices. What! Teach the officers of your army that, after they shall have separated themselves from their homes, from the wives of their bosoms and the children of their affections—after they have gone into those hideous wilds, under the burning sun of that fatal climate—after they have exposed themselves to hazards and to death in every form, that their well-earned fame, the just meed of their services, shall in a moment be swept away and disregarded! Is this the treatment which you propose towards these gallant men?

Sir, as I have said, if it is the mere intention of this bill to enable the President to confer the title upon the present commanding general, it is idle, it is useless; he will regard it as no compliment. The title of major general which he now bears has been gained regularly in the service of his country, and is the just price of his noble, gallant, and disinterested services for more than the third of a century. Sir, if the title be given to him it would possess no charm: if indeed it were possible—if, in the dim and unreal future, it should be the design of Providence, by a course of almost unheard-of miracles, that he should reach an eminence equal to that of the saviour of his country—if he should become to be considered by the people of his country worthy to bear the title of the second Washington, and it should then be tendered to him as a token of his country's approbation, as the best reward short of the rewards which belong to another world—under these circumstances, so tendered, he might consider it an object of honorable distinction; but sir, now going there to take command of this army, he would regard it as no distinction: and, sir, let me assure the honorable Senator from New York that, unless I am greatly deceived, he misunderstands, and the President, if the gentleman discloses rightly the views of the President, he misunderstands the feeling of that gallant band of officers, if he supposes that they would be willing, by this uncertain path, this devious course, to turn the flank of a noble commanding general, and allow another to be put over him.

The honorable Senator from N. York read certain passages from Mexican publications. I listened to them with attention and with interest. I was gratified that the honorable Senator should have for a short time occupied the Senate with the translation which he was kind enough to give us of the sentiments existing in Mexico, and the views they entertained in regard to this war; but, for my soul, sir, I was totally unable to see, with every disposition to discover, what there was in these extracts to affect in the slightest degree the merits of the measure now under the consideration of the Senate. From some of these extracts we learn that, in situations where one would scarcely have expected them, roving bands of banditti were engaged in inflicting serious injury upon the cabins of the peasants, and that the persons of travelers were not safe.—Sir, a lieutenant general will scarcely extend his protection over travellers who may be assailed, or the dwellings of peasants which may be molested. Another extract informs us of the sentiments of the great body of the Mexican people, and I dare say it does reflect them truly. If they are truly represented, I must be permitted to say that the sentiments they entertain are noble and patriotic. I believe when it was read there was but one feeling—that of admiration for the men who avowed such sentiments, impressing us with the belief that we are contending against a noble foe, one worthy of our steel. The connexion of this matter, however, with the appointment of a lieutenant general, I was totally unable to comprehend; but, as I have already said, and endeavored to show, the efficient prosecution of the war depends, not at all upon the title of the commander, but upon his personal qualifications. The honorable Senator also read to us, from another paper, the sentiments supposed to be entertained by Santa Anna, by the priests of Mexico, and the aristocracy who adhere to them, if they are the aristocracy. Well, sir, I discover in these two papers one difference—the difference is this: that whereas the body of the people call us a wicked nation, Santa Anna calls us a perfidious one. But, whatever difference of opinion there may be in regard to ourselves, there is but one sentiment in regard to the war—a determination to provide for the defence and the protection of their country, and a refusal to treat while our troops occupy any portion of her territory. I confess, however, that when I heard the paper read, and learned from the honorable Senator that it was no doubt a paper which spoke the views of Santa Anna and those who were prompted by his influence; when I thought of it—when I recollected, sir, by whose agency Santa Anna was enabled to thrust himself upon the arena; when I recollected that he went there in consequence of orders from the President that our squadron should be asleep when he passed; when I recollected the hopes which were entertained from the circumstance of his re-entering Mexico, and the wretched return he made for the favor he had received, I confess it struck me that the transaction would fully justify a vote of want of confidence of this Senate in one, and perhaps in both, of the parties in that transaction. But, Mr. President, there was a disclosure which came from the honorable Senator from New York, in a reference made by him, that I confess alarmed me in some degree. The views which I had taken up previously to the introduction of this measure, were founded on the different possible modes that might be resorted to for filling this office after we have created it; but I learn from the honorable Senator from New York that no such state of uncertainty exists, and that the very purpose on the part of the President in asking us for the creation of the office is, that a civilian, a politician, may receive the appointment; that some man should be selected to fill, as the honorable Senator says, a strictly military appointment, who is nevertheless expected to discharge the duties appertaining to a civil appointment—an officer whose principal duties are expected to be those which do not belong to a military man. This, sir, was the disclosure made by the honorable gentleman; and he also made a reference—he referred to the fact of the existence of lieutenant generals in France, and very justly observed that they seemed to have some peculiar powers and authority, to occupy some peculiar relation to the country, distinct from that of a military commander.

Mr. Dix. If the honorable Senator will allow me——

Mr. Badger. Certainly.

Mr. Dix. I must have been misunderstood by the honorable Senator. My remark was, that these officers, though possessing military power, yet, in providing for exigencies which might arise, were prepared to exercise civil functions. Theirs was a post of the highest delicacy and importance.

Mr. Badger. I have listened to the explanation of the honorable Senator, and it really seems to me that the only difference between us is that he has shadowed out the result, and I have merely alluded to the fact of the existence of such an office as stated by him. The difference is like that which I remember having remarked when I was a schoolboy: the word "negotium" being understood, and not expressed. He says they have military power, but there may be other qualities. The gentleman spoke of the qualities of statesmen, and that situations of great delicacy might arise requiring the exercise of both. Now, permit me to say that the explanation does not at all disarm the subject of its terrors. The gallant generals of France were referred to, who occupied peculiar relations to the country, different from those of a mere military officer; and we are informed that our military chieftain, under the title of lieutenant general, is expected, at a juncture of delicacy which may arise, to act in the capacity of a statesman. Very well, sir; let me call back the attention to what duties were performed by those officers on the expiration of a dynasty—to what took place in the memorable days of July, 1830. Now, sir, if this is the purpose of the present measure, I am opposed to it on higher, on stronger grounds than at first. A military commander of these, which was objectionable to me at first, yet it was endurable; but if it be intended to enable the President of the United States to look abroad throughout this extended Union and select the successor whom to come after him, sir, I say I feel alarmed; I feel that something more is at stake than the ordinary contingencies of a Mexican war. If there be a military man who has an opportunity of showing his skill in arms, of saving his country in a great emergency, I, for one, have no objection to reward him by the highest gift of power and means which this country can bestow; but I must object, if the purpose of this commission be not purely military; if it be not the design to appoint simply a commander for the army; if we are to have other important and delicate powers entrusted to him, the functions of a statesman to be conferred upon him, and he is to occupy the relation to the appointing powers which the lieutenant generals did in France at the time of an expiring dynasty, sir, it raises objections mountain high. It is but the first step for perpetuating, by passing into other hands, the powers of the chief magistracy.

Mr. President, I have heard it said elsewhere that a mere capacity for military command, not only the talent or powers of a Marlborough, but even those powers of a higher grade which enabled an officer to direct the military operations of a large [illegible] in the army with ability and success, are not all the qualifications necessary for a commander; that in an extended and extensive war, that the power of combination, that genius and skill in executing, may be wanting in him; and a man serving in a limited command may not be equal to any emergency. I grant it; but what practical bearing has it on this question? Is it a reason why there should be such an officer as this in our army? Is it a reason why the officers in our army who have always proved themselves equal to what was committed to them—is it a reason for dismissing them [illegible] proper reward, or those honors to which they are eminently entitled, and for bestowing them on one who has not passed through the trials which they have [illegible]?—There, sir, they may [illegible] he who has shown himself able to command 1000 men [illegible] unable to direct the operations of a vast campaign, or to lead an army of 50,000; but at least, if he can command 10,000, he has attained some degree of military skill. And as Providence has not conferred on us the power of looking into men, we can only judge of what a man is able to do by what he has done; and when a man shows that his powers increase in proportion to the demands made upon him, it is a pretty safe guaranty that he will not be found wanting in any emergency. But when we go into the civil world, what means, what guaranty of success in selecting have we? For aught I know, or for aught you know, Mr. President, there may be on this floor, within the sound of my voice, among the members of this Senate, [illegible] or Napoleons [illegible] we want? Shall we call in the aid of phrenology, and have the [illegible] of men determined by the bumps upon the skull?

Sir, it is true, in selecting the highest officer from among those who are already known to us by their military services, the man of our choice may fail to fulfil our expectations; but, if he have succeeded heretofore in the commission which has been entrusted to him, you have all the real certainty which a wise Providence has placed within your reach. By reasoning from the past to the future, you arrive at a probable deduction, and, if you should be deceived, you are free from all self-reproach; you have used all the means for forming a wise judgment which God has given you, and miscarriage will be a misfortune, and not a crime. But if you voluntarily relinquish such aids, and go forth upon chance and speculation, and you fail, the failure is a crime as well as a blunder; and, if you succeed, you are indebted not to reason, but to Fortune, who, in her capricious distribution of favors, sometimes bestows them upon those who least deserve them.

Sir, in every view which I have been able to take myself, as well as in those brought forward to my mind by the observations of the honorable Senator from New York, it seems to me the Senate had better pause where they are. There is but one instance in our history in which this office has been conferred. The occasion of conferring it stands alone; for there has been but one Washington. He on whom the office was conferred stands alone in this most honorable and eminent singularity; and I, for one, am clear that we should let that case remain a solitary one; that we should let no succeeding one of a similar kind succeed it; that we should let that office and the name of Washington stand associated together to all time, unless some overruling necessity require that we should depart from this course, or unless some kind and good Providence should send us a second Washington to whom such an office may with propriety be presented. But without this necessity, in a state of things in which the office would be useless or mischievous, according to the disposition made of it, I do hope, sir, that the Senate will not yield to the only real reason which I have heard for establishing it—a reason which was glanced at by the honorable Senator from New York—that the President desires it. Sir, I do not understand this as a rule of action on this floor. I desire no office from the President. I stand here as a representative, in common with the honorable Senator before me, of a State of this Union. I stand here to exercise my own independent judgment, and, while I am perfectly willing to concede to the President the full ability to carry on the war, (a subject, by the way, which I do not propose now to enter upon, but upon which I hope before the session closes to have an opportunity briefly to make my opinions known)—while I am willing to do every thing that is reasonable and proper, yet, judging for myself as to what is right, and acting upon my own responsibility; and believing this to be wrong—looking upon it as either a weak and inefficient or a weak and unjust measure, according to the manner in which the power is used by the President—I, for one, can never give my vote to confer a power which cannot be safe and may be mischievous.

Mr. Badger having concluded, the bill was laid on the table (rejected) as stated in the last Obs. by a vote of 28 to 21.

Another U. S. Vessel Lost!—The U. S. Schr. Shark was wrecked on the 10th of September, at the mouth of the Columbia river—the same place where the sloop of war Peacock was cast away. The Shark was an old vessel, of 10 guns. The Crew were saved.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following are the only items of interest which we glean from the closing proceedings of the Legislature:—

Mr. Pegram presented a Bill for cutting a navigable Canal from the waters of the Yadkin to the waters of the Cape Fear; which passed first, second and third readings, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

Mr. Wilson, of Catawba, introduced a Bill to allow all free white men to retail Spiritous Liquors, and to practice Law without License in Catawba county; which was on motion of Mr. Puryear, of Sury, *rejected*—Yeas 77, Nays 14.

The Resolution authorizing the Banks of this State to issue small Notes, was on motion of Mr. Courts, indefinitely postponed.

The Resolution concerning Cape Fear Navigation Company, was read second time and rejected.

Senate.—*Saturday, January 16.*—The following Bills and Resolutions were read, and rejected, or indefinitely postponed, in the Senate to day. The Bills concerning the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—Yeas 15, Nays 15—the Speaker giving the casting vote in the negative: To amend the 20th section of the 102d Chapter of Revised Statutes; Regulating the term of service of Volunteers; Authorising John A Rowland to collect arrearages of Taxes; To provide suitable punishment for owers or occupiers of Houses burning the same, &c.

House of Commons.—The following Bills and Resolutions were rejected or indefinitely postponed, in the House, to day, viz:—The Bills to attach a part of Guilford to Rockingham county; To authorise the Commissioners of Wilmington to borrow $200,000; For the better regulation of the Militia of this State; Concerning the trial of Causes in the Supreme Court; To incorporate the Neuse River Steamboat Company; To consolidate various Acts in favor of Poor Debtors.

Monday Morning, Jan. 18.—The two Houses met at 4 o'clock, A. M. passed some few Bills, and ratified a number of others. Votes of thanks to their respective Speakers were unanimously passed, and responded to in fitting and appropriate Addresses, and the two Houses, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, were declared adjourned *without day*.

It will be seen from the Captions, that, amid the expiring throes of the Session, appropriations were made for enclosing the Capitol Square, for building an Institution, in this City, for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, and $10,000 additional, at the discretion of the Governor, for our Volunteer Regiment.

"Aid and Comfort."—His Excellency, Gov. Graham, has promptly transmitted to Charlotte and Wilmington, in proper proportions, the *Ten Thousand Dollars* appropriated by the Legislature, for the equipment and maintenance of our Regiment of Volunteers. This is the sort of "aid and comfort," that the Whigs afford the enemy.

The County of Polk.—A new County was created at the Session of the Legislature, just adjourned, by the name of POLK, in honor of that deceased Patriot, Col. William Polk, whose memory is cherished with grateful recollection by every friend of his Country.—*Ral. Register.*

Our Rail Road.—Although the Legislature refused to entertain favorably, any of the propositions before it, for the relief of our Rail Road, (with the exception of a Charter for its extension,) we believe that there are those, who take an interest in it, that will "command success." We have great confidence that before another Legislature convenes, it will have ocular demonstration, that the energies of some communities are neither to be repressed, or stifled, by injustice or neglect.

Raleigh Register.

Yadkin and Cape Fear.—If the project of a Canal Communication between these Rivers, for which a Charter was granted by the Legislature, should succeed, it will produce a most important change in the condition of our State. We have been furnished with some particulars, concerning the proposed improvement, and shall refer to the subject again.—*Ib.*

REMARKS OF MR. ALBRIGHT, OF CHATHAM.

In Senate, Saturday, 16th Jan'y, 1847.

The engrossed bill from the House of Commons, to transfer the Internal Improvement fund to the Treasury, being read the second time, Mr. Woodfin moved to amend the bill by striking out the word transfer and insert the word loan. Question on the amendment.

Mr. Albright rose and said, he was opposed to the amendment, and hoped it would not be adopted. This he said he considered a scheme of finance; that a few days since, on a bill to provide for the transfer of certain funds from the Internal Improvement fund to the public treasury, he had offered an amendment to that bill, which provided for the transfer of all those funds to the Treasury, and to abolish the Board of Internal Improvement; but it was rejected. This bill, Mr. Speaker, embraces the principle of my amendment; for, sir, at the time, I intimated my willingness to amend the amendment, so as to embrace the principle in the second section. Sir, if we amend this bill and send it to the other House, and they refuse to concur in the amendment, we are without any financial scheme to meet the liabilities of the State for the next two years. But if we pass this bill as it comes from the Commons, we have ample means, not only for the next two years, but for two and two more if you please. The question then is, tax or no tax? Shall we use the fund we have on hand, which fund was set apart for internal improvement, to pay a debt brought upon us by a great work of internal improvement? Shall we borrow from ourselves to pay our own debt? No, sir; let us transfer this fund and we have ample means, as I will show by facts and figures. The aggregate liabilities, as reported by the Treasurer, including ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, for the next two years, to be met at the Treasury, is $296,860.

Now, sir, what are our means to meet this liability? First, we have received into the Treasury since Treasurer's Report,

	$3,000
Revenue for the next two years from Taxes,	172,000
From Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, (Treasurer's estimate,)	24,000
From Buncombe Turnpike Road,	1,000
From re-assessment of land and a proper enactment of polls,	30,000
From re-sale of Cherokee lands,	30,000
Individual bonds from Internal Improvement fund,	15,613
Interest on Cherokee bonds for 2 years,	20,275
One 20th part of Cherokee bonds for 2 years,	16,762
Interest on 112 Shares Bank Stock two years,	1,344
Amount of means for the next 2 years,	$313,994

Here then, Mr. Speaker, is a sum more than sufficient to pay our liabilities, (Rail Road and all,) for the next two years, and a surplus left in our favor of $17,134, to meet any disappointments by way of collecting. Besides this, sir, we have authorised the Treasurer to borrow $100,000 to meet any contingency that might happen.

Now, sir, I will give the Senate a statement of the Internal Improvement fund.

Cash on hand,	$73,944
Cherokee bonds reported to be good,	175,029
Moneys on loan,	15,613
112 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock,	11,200
Cherokee Lands surrendered, estimated at	100,000
30,000 acres surveyed Cherokee Lands, not sold,	6,000
30,000 acres unsurveyed, worth at least	3,000
Exclusive of Navigation stocks,	$384,786
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, cost	363,000
Indemnity bonds on individuals,	500,000
	$1,247,786
Whole amount of State's liabilities is	727,000
Thus we have over our liabilities,	$520,786

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have done what I promised I would do—given facts and figures, based on official reports, or reports from the committee on finance. And who, sir, will now say that we are bankrupt? I say we are not, nor is there any need of raising our taxes. We have, sir, an excess over and above our ordinary expenses the next two years as estimated, the sum of $67,000 as a sinking fund, and I will not vote for raising the taxes upon my constituents, at this time. We are in a war; taxes by the General Government will of course follow. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. We have funds ample and sufficient for all our purposes, in the provisions of the bill before us. North Carolina stands No. 1 in her financial matters. We have long since provided a fund for works of internal improvement; the debt we owe is an internal improvement debt; let us then use this fund and pay off our debt, and, as the bill provides, when the Treasury is in a situation to do so, if the Legislature think it prudent, let us return the same amount to the Board of Internal Improvement. But, sir, never will I consent to levy and collect taxes from my constituents, to pay a debt for which they have already provided ways and means.

I have, Mr. Speaker, felt it to be my duty to make these statements to the Senate, as a rebuke to such as have been endeavoring, by their stump speeches, to make the people believe the State Treasury was bankrupt.

Merchants' Bank of Newbern.—Six shares of the Stock of this admirably managed Bank were sold at auction in Newbern on the 14th instant, at $142 per share, each.

A calamitous Fire occurred at Norfolk, Va. on the 16th. Several Stores on Market square were destroyed, with a loss of about $60,000, of which about $40,000 were insured. Three boys were badly burned by the explosion of a canister of spirits turpentine. One of them died soon after, scarce a hope exists of the recovery of another, and the third is badly but not dangerously injured.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring Circuits in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge	Caldwell,
2. Newbern,	"	Pearson,
3. Raleigh,	"	Bailey,
4. Hillsborough,	"	Manly,
5. Wilmington,	"	Battle,
6. Salisbury,	"	Settle,
7. Morganton,	"	Dick.

Raleigh Register.

Decency.—The "Standard" styles the late Legislature, "the Mexican Whig Assembly"—the meaning of which is, we presume, that the *Whigs* voted $20,000 to "give aid and comfort" to our noble Volunteers, who marched against *Mexico*.

Raleigh Register.

The Volunteers are quartered at Forts Johnson and Caswell; and are getting along as well as could be expected. They must expect, however, that things will go a little tough at first, and hence there may be some complaints rendered. But this will all wear off in a short time.

Wilmington Journal.

Steamer Governor Dudley.—This steam vessel, one of the mail line between this port and Charleston, arrived here on Wednesday last, from N. York, where she has been for some three or four months, undergoing repairs. She has taken her station in the mail line, and left her wharf on Thursday, on her first trip since her return.—*Ib.*

The oldest German paper in the United States is the Reading Eagle, "*Der Readinger Adler*." The other day, this Journal announced that with the 3040th number, it closed its fiftieth year. In the same article, it proceeds to say that it is a rare and perhaps the sole instance in the country, of a Newspaper subsisting so long with so little change. The present senior Editor took part in the first number, and from the first, and uninterruptedly since, has been a partner in the concern. The title has undergone no change.

Exchange Paper.

The foregoing is pretty much a history of this Paper (the Raleigh Register.) The first number was issued in this City, in October 1798, and it will be, of course, next October, in the 50th year of its existence. Neither its title, or motto, or principles, have changed during that period. It has always been *Republican*—it is Republican still. It was established by the father of the present Editor, and transmitted to him, as he hopes, in turn, to transmit it, before many years, to *his* son—thus keeping it in the family, always *bearing up* for the rights of the People, under the influence of steady and temperate *Gales*.

Raleigh Register.

A warning to boys.—On Friday afternoon last John K. Brown, a son of the Editor of the Chronicle, whilst out in the suburbs of the town with some other lads, who were engaged in shooting at a mark, had a part of his left hand blown off by the accidental discharge of a powder flask which he was holding.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Salt.—The Savannah Republican says,—

"In the months of June and July last, when the British Tariff was under discussion, salt was sold in the Savannah market at one dollar per sack, and the good, kind hearted, confiding people, were told under the reign of Free Trade they would be enabled to buy their fall supply at eighty cents! The 1st of December came, and the British Tariff went into operation, when, according to Democratic logic, salt was to drop down to eighty cents! What was the result? On the 4th of December, there was a sale of 800 sacks, at $1 37½, and on the 18th, there was another sale of 2000 sacks, at $1 62½ per sack! A part of the cargo was shipped to Charleston, the very focus of Free Trade, and sold there at $2 25 per sack!!"

This rapid advance in the price of an article of prime necessity, which, according to the logic of Secretary Walker and his disciples, ought at once to have fallen, seems to us to be a singular method of relieving the people from taxation!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

January 20.—Merchant's Co's Steamer, Rowan, with Boat B. Berry in tow, with Goods for H. & E Lally, J Utley, A W Steel, J M Rose, H L Myrover & Co, Capt J A J Bradford, J H & J Martine, J Huske & Son, A J Howell, J Kyle, J L Bryan, T S Lutterloh, J & T Waddill, G McNeill, B Rose & Son, Hall & Hall, C T Haigh & Son, T S & C Lutterloh, J Johnson, H Branson, of this place; and for Richmond Man. Co, W Clark, J Rogers, T N Underwood, Salem Man. Co, J Parker, T Laneback, W J Parris, S Wilcox, J Carver, R J Norris, R Ashe, Wm M Greene, G Moore, Lt L S Fremont, J W McAlister, K Murchison, J Cade, J Murphy, L C Wade, L Pipkin, J C Blocker, D McDuffie, H R King, A McAlister, and Lutterloh & Memory, of the interior.

Jan. 22.—Merchant's Steamer, Wm B Meares, with Goods for B Rose & Son, G McNeill, S W Tillinghast, H Branson, Z Burroughs, J Banks, Gardner & McKethan, J Dodd, Williams, McGilvary & Co, D Johnson, J D Williams, E Fuller, H L Myrover & Co, and H Erambert, of this place; and for R J Ashe, C T Landoff, D McCall, D M Culbin, J Parker, W Boiin, F Bennett, D C Lally, Sundheimer & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, and Richmond Man. Co, of the interior.

Jan. 23.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, B M Dowd, D A Ray & Co, J Brooksbank, G W McDonald, D Johnson, J G Cook, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for J H Jenkins, of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

January 22.—Steamer Rowan, with full Freight of Cotton, Domestics, Cotton Yarn, Flaxseed, Flour, and 30 Passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

Jan'y 14—Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, Caravan from Charleston, Convert from St. Kitts, Locust from Plymouth, N. C. 15—Brigs Belle from New York, Lion from Guadaloupe, Gallio from Matanzas. 16—Schrs. Mary Eliza from Charleston, Col. McRae from ditto, Albert Vinal from St. Thomas. 18—Schr. J. D. Jones from New York. 19—Brig Selah from Rum Key. 20—Steamer Gov. Dudley from New York.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM MEXICO.

A letter from a most intelligent and eminent citizen of New York, now at Havana, contains the latest news from Mexico, as follows:—

Havana, Jan'y 6, 1847.

It is believed here, by all who are acquainted with the condition of the city of Vera Cruz, that during the whole of the past season it could have been captured with comparatively a small force. Two thousand troops are spoken of as ample for the purpose, and that the fall of the Castle would necessarily follow.

The news by the British steamer from Vera Cruz is later than that of the Mississippi. She brings accounts from Vera Cruz to the 2d instant, from the city of Mexico to the 31st of December, and from Luis Potosi, by way of the capital, to the 25th of December. I have conversed with several gentlemen who came passengers. They all agree that the hostile feeling of the people of Mexico to the United States is universal. The Mexican Congress, it is said, are unanimous in their action upon the subject of carrying on the war. I do not here speak of the mode. This body is represented to consist of a very inferior class of the Mexican citizens, as one of the gentlemen expresses himself, *sans culottes*.

The news from Santa Anna's headquarters at San Luis is, that a force consisting of over two thousand cavalry, well equipped and organized, under the command of Generals Torrejon and Pepe Minon, had taken up their line of march toward Saltillo, on the 23d or 24th of December, and that Santa Anna himself, with the residue of the army, was to follow in the course of two or three days. The entire force under his command is according to a Mexican account, from 20,000 to 25,000. The gentlemen with whom I conversed say that they think that he has full 10,000 disciplined troops with him, and at least 5,000 irregulars. The only sign which at all qualifies the hostile attitude assumed by the Mexican people and Government is that General Almonte, our bitterest enemy, has received no appointment under the new Congress.

In addition to the above, the French Courier of New York, which has peculiar means of information as to Mexican affairs, has reason to believe that the late movements of Santa Anna were a feint, to draw attention to Saltillo, whilst his real design is Tampico. It adds,—

In this connexion we should mention that a letter received at Tampico, from San Juan del Arroyo, brings the positive announcement that, on the 10th of December, General Gonzales, at the head of 7,000 cavalry, was to set out for Victoria, and from thence ultimately to direct his course towards Tampico. If this movement has been made, the Mexicans must have met with the division under General Patterson, which, at the latest accounts, had already crossed the river San Fernando, and was on its route towards Victoria, the occupation of which post is a matter of some importance as the last on the way to San Luis.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The latest accounts furnish but little information as to the proceedings of the Congress. A report had been adopted requiring the President to swear "to preserve the integrity of the territory of Mexico."

Important Naval Preparations!—The N. O. Picayune of January 13, says: "We are enabled to state, from sure authority, that orders were issued from the Navy Department, on the 4th inst., for the purchase of *four brigs or schooners, to be converted into bomb vessels, to carry each a gun ten feet in length and ten inch calibre*. They are to be from 250 to 300 tons burthen. The purchase is to be made without delay and the necessary alterations and arrangements to be effected with the utmost despatch. The destination of these vessels is evident enough. A ship of 500 tons is to be procured, right away, to carry stores and munitions for the use of the bomb vessels. Two steamers, the Bangor and Aurora, have been purchased, and will sail for the Gulf, under the names of the Scourge and Scorpion, as soon as some alterations are made in them. Events of great moment are brewing.

Traitors or Hypocrites.—A leading editorial article in Tuesday night's Washington Union, places the Whigs in rather a peculiar dilemma. Those who vote against the War measures recommended by the Administration, are execrated as traitors, while those who vote for them, and avow their willingness to co-operate with the Administration in whatever plans it may recommend, vigorously to prosecute Mr Polk's war, are stigmatized as hypocrites, "laboring to make political capital for their party, by professing all readiness to support it." We will not apply to this article the epithet which it deserves. But we beg leave to ask, if Whig Generals are to be censured for the want of energy displayed in the prosecution of a conflict which they have been selected by Mr Polk to conduct, and if Whig Statesmen, who do all in their power to strengthen the arm of the Executive in the prosecution of the war, are to be thus slandered by the official organ of Mr. Polk, what right have they to expect or to *claim* their active support, or to complain when that support is withheld?

Richmond Whig.

The object of all this abuse of the Whigs, from President Polk down to the smallest Locofoco paper in the land, is, beyond all doubt, *to force the Whigs into opposition to granting the supplies for the War*. The country's interests, and honor, and success, are, to these miserable demagogues, as *nothing*, in comparison with the advantage which the *Locofoco party* would gain by driving the Whigs into such an attitude of opposition to the vigorous prosecution of the war. But they will not succeed. The Whigs go for sustaining the country, whilst they oppose the men who have brought untold calamities upon it.

[Observer.

A heavy load of Stakes.—Dan Marble occasionally lets off a joke that will keep. He saw a fellow staggering about the race track the other day, with more liquor than he could conveniently carry.

"Hallo! what's the matter now?" said a friend, whom the inebriated individual had just run against.

"Wh—hic—why," said the fellow, so drunk he was hardly able to articulate, "wh—hic—why, the fact is, a lot of my friends have been b-b—hic—betting liquor on the race to-day, *and they've got me to hold stakes for them!*"—*Picayune.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 26.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	35 a 38
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10 a 10¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2 00
Flour,	4¼ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton, Peach and Apple Brandy, Whiskey, and Oats, have advanced, and Salt fallen. Quotations above changed accordingly.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has risen to 2 30, and is firm at that. Spirits 37½. Tar 1 20. Timber and Lumber dull, without change of prices. Corn 60. Bacon 6 to 8. A cargo of sack Salt sold at 1 30.—Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50.

Cotton at Cheraw 9 to 10½—a few bales at 10¾.

At New York, Upland Cotton 10¾ to 12¼.—Flour 5 50 to 5 69. Corn 75 to 82.

At Charleston, Cotton 9⅞ to 11¼ a rise of ⅜ to ½

Total receipts of cotton, 856,376 bales, against 858,537 last year.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS OF THE S. C. CONFERENCE.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—Samuel W. Capers, P. E.

William M. Wightman is the Senior Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, and Assistant Agent of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Hugh A. C. Walker is the Agent of the American Bible Society, and its Auxiliaries in the State of South Carolina.

Charleston—Cumberland, Alexius M. Forster. Trinity, Whitefoord Smith. Bethel, Wm. P. Mouzon. St James's, Martin Eaddy. German Mission, David Derrick.

Black Swamp—Bond English, John S. Capers.

Savannah River Mission—Andrew J. Green, Joseph Warnock.

Walterboro'—Henry A. Mood, Paul F. Kistler.

Combahee and Ashepoo Mission—John R. Coburn, P. W. McDaniel.

Orangeburg—Robert J. Boyd, Osgood Chrietzberg.

Cypress—Peyton G. Bowman, Hugh F. Porter.

Pon Pon Mission—Stafford P. Taylor.

Cooper River—Lewis M. Little.

Cooper River Mission—Thomas E. Leadbetter.

Beaufort and Prince William Mission—Daniel D. Cox, J. L. Shuford.

Edisto, Jehossee, and Fenwick Islands—Chas. Wilson, R. P. Franks.

COKESBURY DISTRICT—W. Asbury Gamewell, P. E.

Edgefield—James W. Wightman, Abner Erwin.

Cokesbury—Henry Bass, Wm. T. Capers.

Flat Woods Mission—John H. Zimmerman.

Pendleton—Abraham Nettles, John M. Carlisle.

Pickens—John C. McDaniel.

Paris Mountain—Lewis Scarbrough.

Greenville—Wm. M. Lee.

Greenville Circuit—George W. Moore. One to be supplied.

Union—Wm. A. McSwain, Lark O'Neall.

Laurens—Hugh E. Ogburn.

Newberry—Churchwell A. Crowell, Sidi H. Brown.

COLUMBIA DIST.—Nicholas Talley, P. E.

Columbia—Samuel Leard.

Barnwell—Wm. C. Kirkland, Wm. Robinson.

Columbia Circuit—Zephaniah W. Barnes.

Camden—Samuel M. Green.

Santee—Cornelius McLeod, Alex. L. Smith.

Sumterville—Samuel Townsend.

Darlington—Colin Murchison. One to be supplied.

Lancaster—Edward L. King.

Pleasant Grove—Willis S. Haltom.

Winnsboro'—Claudius H. Pritchard, Francis X. Forster.

Missions—Wateree, James W. Welborn, D. G. McDaniel. Congaree, William Martin. St. Matthews', Williamson Smith.

WILMINGTON DIST.—Chas. Betts, P. E.

Wilmington—Abel M. Chrietzberg.

Smithville—Simpson Jones.

Cape Fear Mission—Morgan C. Turrentine.

Conwayboro'—David W. Seale.

Georgetown—Henry H. Durant.

Black River—John R. Pickett. One to be supplied.

Black River and Pee Dee Mission—William H. Flemming, John A. Mood.

Marion—William Crook, Iryn O. A. Connor.

Bladen—Allen McCorquodale, Hilliard C. Parsons.

Missions—Waccamaw, John A. Minick, A. P. Martin. Sampit, George W. Talley. Santee, Wm. C. Patterson, Daniel McDonald.

FAYETTEVILLE DIST.—James Stacy, P. E.

Fayetteville—William C. Connor.

Fayetteville Circuit—Samuel W. Davies.

Bennettsville—Marcus A. McKibben.

Cheraw—Henry A. Bass.

Cheraw Mission—William J. Jackson.

Chesterfield—Wesley L. Pegues.

Wadesborough—Charles S. Walker, A. Greene Stacy.

Rockingham—Dennis J. Simmons.

Albemarle—Thomas W. Postell.

Montgomery—Joseph Parker, Abram P. Avant.

Deep River—Sampson D. Laney.

Society Hill Mission—Alexander W. Walker.

LINCOLNTON DIST.—Albert M. Shipp, P. E.

Charlotte—Paul A. M. Williams, Wm. Barringer.

Concord—Jacky M. Bradley.

Lincolnton—Thos. S. Daniel, Michael Robbins.

Yorkville—Warren C. Clarke.

Spartanburg—John H. Wheeler, Robt. Taylor.

Rutherford—John A. Porter.

King's Mountain—Philip R. Hoyle.

Catawba—Thomas M. Farrow.

Morganton—John W. Kelly.

Lenoir—Miles Puckett.

Ira L. Potter, transferred to the Florida Conference.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class G, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 13, 1847.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,060, 2,500, 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 300, 20 of 250, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$35,294.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class H for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 20, 1847.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$35,294, 10,000, 6,500, 4,000, 3,000, 2,585, 2 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,250, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 400, &c.

14 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

$38,000.

In Prizes of $12,000, $11,000, 10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, Tuesday, February 23, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$12,000, 11,000, 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 1 of 1,460, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, &c.

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Certificate of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	32 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	16 25

$25,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class I, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 27, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, 10 of 300, &c. &c.

12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22	Wholes	$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 45-tf, l

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 26, 1847.

Our Rail Road—*Town Meeting.*—See the notice for a Town Meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon.

The Cumberland and Bladen Volunteers arrived at Wilmington on Monday the 18th, in the Steamer Evergreen, Capt. Rush. They remained there until Wednesday, when they proceeded to Fort Johnston, at Smithville, in the U. S. Steam Propeller Washington, which had put in at Wilmington for repairs, whilst on her passage to Santiago. The volunteers were quartered whilst at Wilmington on board the Steamers Evergreen and Fayetteville, no place having been provided for them. For Capt. Rush's politeness to them on the way down, and after their arrival, Capt. Kirkpatrick and a Committee of his officers have published a Card of thanks in the Commercial.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, dated Jan'y 21.

"The Orange Company of Volunteers arrived in this City to-day, *en route* for Wilmington. They were met near the City by our Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Companies, and escorted to the residence of Gov. Graham, (their fellow countryman,) who received them with an appropriate Address, and invited them to walk in and partake of some refreshments which he had prepared for them. Their officers are, John Cameron, Captain; Stephen? Nash, 1st Lieut.; Stephen Nichols, 2d do; George Witherspoon, 2d do. All Whigs, as are the entire Company, save *four*. They are a stout, hard-fisted, brave-looking set of fellows, just the thing to do the work for these yellow Mexicans. They leave on the cars on Monday. At Hillsborough, a public dinner was given them, and each Volunteer was presented with a copy of the Bible by the Orange County Bible Society."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated Anson County, Jan'y 18.

We sent thirteen Volunteers from this county to join the Cabarrus Company. On Monday last a meeting was held to raise funds to defray their expenses to Charlotte, and about $125 was raised. On the next day they were addressed by Messrs. E. A. Terry, and James M. McCorkle, Esqs. in speeches both appropriate and eloquent. On the day of their departure they were escorted out of the village by a large body of our citizens, and on leaving them they were addressed by the Rev. A. B. Smith, in deep and touching strains of eloquence. Mr. Smith's speech, although breathing a love of country, was more particularly intended to point them to the Lamb of God, which was slain for the sins of the world. It was a happy effort, and I trust will be like bread cast on the waters.

The Regiment consists of

Company	A.	Capt.	Richard W. Long, Rowan.
"	B.	"	Louis D. Wilson, Edgecombe.
"	C.	"	Henry Roberts, Wayne.
"	D.	"	Martin Shive, Cabarrus.
"	E.	"	Tilmon Blalock, Yancey.
"	F.	"	W. E. Kirkpatrick, Cumb'd.
"	G.	"	G. W. Caldwell, Mecklenburg.
"	H.	"	Wm. S. Duggan, Edgecombe.
"	I.	"	John Cameron, Orange.
"	K.	"	George Williamson, Caswell.

Mr. Badger's Speech.—We need not call attention to the able speech of our Senator, which will be found in this paper. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Badger, will not be surprised to learn, that the Senate Chamber and galleries were more crowded to hear him than they have been on any other occasion this winter. The Intelligencer says that the House was thinned by it, though an exciting and able debate was going on there too.

The Richmond Whig's Washington correspondent says,

"Mr. Badger's speech, in the Senate, yesterday, was a great affair. You will have seen that, immediately after the conclusion of his speech against the Lieut. General bill, the measure was killed. This was a great triumph to this eloquent Whig Senator, and was as mortifying to the friends of Mr. Benton as it was gratifying to the friends of Taylor and Scott."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express says,

"The Senate Chamber was crowded to-day to hear a brilliant speech from Mr. Badger of N. C. It is spoken of in the highest terms of praise as an able and masterly speech. The rejection of the bill creating the office of Lieut. General, was not anticipated by the Administration in the Senate. But defeat meets Mr. Polk on all hands, and worse defeats remain."

Again on the next day he says,

"The speech of Mr. Badger against the bill, I hear commented upon on all sides, as one of uncommon beauty, eloquence, interest and power. And now Col. Benton and all other aspirants for this place may hang his "Harp upon the Willow," to each the word will say:

'And thou Dalhousie, a Great God of War,
Lieutenant General to the Earl of Mar;'

seek some higher ambition than that of pulling down brave men, and men of high qualifications and exalted patriotism, for the sake of your own glorification."

The Savannah Republican, in copying the entire Speech, pays a deserved tribute to Mr Badger's personal character, and says that the speech is cogent, final, and conclusive, leaving nothing more to be said on the subject. We do not remember, it adds, ever to have read so short a speech containing more forcible reasoning—a more lucid exposition of facts. The whole subject matter appears to be condensed by the pressure of a massive mind. How opposite to those vaporing speeches drawn out to the extreme point of tenuity, that are so often inflicted upon Congress and the country.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Raleigh Register, dated

Washington City, Jan. 15.

Dear Sir: Your Senator, Mr. Badger, has just closed a Speech in the Senate, which has done him and his State, the most distinguished honor. It was every thing his most ardent friends could desire, in power of argument, eloquence of manner and beauty and chasteness of diction. It has, at once, placed him among the very first men in the Senate. It was listened to, throughout, with the most profounded attention by a distinguished and crowded auditory—the most crowded, yet assembled in the Senate Chamber this Session. He made it on the Bill reported from the Military Committee, to create the office of Lieutenant General, and he exhausted the whole subject in opposition to the measure.—*Raleigh Register.*

We ask attention to the sensible, practical speech of Mr. Albright, of Chatham, on the State Finances.

Mr. Calhoun in favor of Peace.—It is understood in Washington that Mr. Calhoun has prepared a proposition for the withdrawal of our army from the Mexican territory and our fleet from the Mexican waters, preparatory to a negotiation for peace. He is expected to present this proposition to the Senate in a few days. Its fate is uncertain. The determination of the South to go against the acquisition of any more territory whilst the North prohibits slavery in it, may secure its passage.

Another Virginia Senator—*The Administration again defeated.*—Jas. M. Mason, of Winchester, has been elected Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Pennybacker, deceased. Mr. Mason is a Conservative Democrat, opposed to many measures of the party, (among others the Sub-Treasury,) and was elected by the Whigs and Calhoun men, over the candidates of the Old Hunkers, Gov. McDowell and Speaker Jones. McDowell would probably have been elected, but for his vote in Congress in favor of President Polk's Lieutenant General. Not a solitary voice was raised in the Legislature in justification of that vote.

Mastodon Cotton.—The seed of this new and valuable species of Cotton may be had of James Gadsden & Co., Charleston, at $4 a bushel.

The "Bear Story" of our friend "Long Creek" is rather too personal for insertion.

Gen. Taylor.—The attempt of two of the most thorough Polk men in Congress, Messrs. Ficklin and Thompson, to disparage Gen. Taylor, is one of the most disreputable, ungrateful, and unwise acts which has marked the proceedings of the present Congress, fruitful as its first session was in measures injurious to the prosperity of the country. Coupled with the recommendation by Mr. Polk of a Lieutenant General to supercede both Taylor and Scott, (and that Lieut. Gen. to be Mr. Benton, a man who knows no more of war than Gen. Jackson taught him in the pistol fight at Nashville,) it shows that the Administration is grievously disappointed at the turn things have taken in the war. When it was entered upon, the Administration undoubtedly supposed, as the whole country did, that it would be of short duration; that the Mexicans would be satisfied with one or two defeats, and, despairing of any effectual resistance to a power so much their superior, would at once sue for peace. In the treaty, it would of course be an easy matter to secure New Mexico and California, as compensation for money due by Mexico, and for reimbursement of the expenses of the war. All these anticipations, unfortunately, have been blasted by the unexpected obstinacy of the Mexicans,—an obstinacy encouraged and strengthened, if not produced, by the presence of so able a leader as Santa Anna, whom Mr. Polk himself was unwise enough to place at their head, by the grant of a free passage through our blockading squadron to Vera Cruz.

Well, the object now appears to be, to throw upon the brave Gen. Taylor the odium of these disappointments;—upon Gen. Taylor, who has been in many battles, and never suffered a defeat; who distinguished himself in the war of 1812; who brought the lingering Seminole war to a close, after it had foiled General after General; who gained imperishable honors for himself, his little army, and his country, in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, and Monterey. All these things are as nothing, when the Administration, (falsely called "the country,") is to be screened from blame for the sad consequences of its own unconstitutional acts. Mr. Polk must be defended and glorified, let who may suffer. The meek "hero of Duck River" has far stronger claims upon Messrs Ficklin and Thompson, and those who go for a Lieutenant General, than the *real* heroes of Lundy's Lane and Monterey.

But the country will not tolerate such gross subserviency to the one, and gross injustice to the others.

In this connection we wish to put on record the following remark from the official paper, the Union, of the 14th inst:—

"So far, undoubtedly, the Executive is responsible for the conduct of the war. Well known facts attest how this responsibility has been met. *The success of our arms, viewed in comparison with the extent of the means employed, is almost without parallel in military history.*"

Here the *Executive* is lauded by his organ, for Gen. Taylor's glorious victories, almost on the same day that Messrs. Ficklin and Thompson were abusing Gen. Taylor for his *inefficiency!*

Polk and Paredes, versus the Liberty of the Press.—All our readers doubtless recollect the impudent assault on the Liberty of the Press, made by President Polk in his last Annual Message.—It is made the more remarkable, and its impudence the more apparent, by another passage in the same Message to which our attention has been called by a friend. The following are both the paragraphs, the one extracted from the 1st page of the printed Message, the other from the 9th page:

"I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them 'aid and comfort.'"

This is the attempt to fasten upon the Whig party, and especially the Whig press, the charge of Treason—for "giving aid and comfort" to an enemy of the country is Treason—because they dared to call in question the wisdom and justice of President Polk's unconstitutional acts. It was a blow aimed at the Liberty of Speech and of the Press,—not effectual to their destruction only because of the feebleness of the arm by which it was dealt.

Now let us see how Polk scolds at Paredes, for destroying the liberty of the press, and other high crimes:—

"Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, (says the Message, page 9,) even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledge to wage war against the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the United States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, of the reconquest of Texas, was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne.—Preparatory to this end, he had, during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy."

Suppose we parody this extract, and see how it will read:—

"Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, or of obtaining a peace with Mexico, can be cherished while Polk remains at the head of the government. He acquired supreme power by fraud, and upon the most solemn pledge to have the "whole or none" of all the world to which the democracy might happen to lay claim. He has denounced as guilty of treason all those who dared to call in question his infallibility, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he has waged against Mexico is indefinite, because the end which he proposes, the conquest of Mexico, is hopeless. Besides, there is much reason to believe, from all his conduct, that he intends to convert the Republic of the United States into a monarchy, in fact, if not in name, and to call one of his party to succeed him on the throne. Preparatory to this end, he has, during his short rule, attempted to destroy the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated his own unconstitutional and monarchical acts."

Is not this Portrait of Polk as true and lifelike as is his of Paredes? Judge ye!

Who made the War?—**Mr. King, a prominent Locofoco Member of Congress from New York, says,—**

"To obtain possession of Tamaulipas and Chihuahua, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, where the Mexicans held disputed possession, and to get Santa Fe, where the Mexican authorities and people had undisputed possession, the use of force was necessary. The use of force between nations to decide a disagreement between them, is War."

Mr. King is more candid than his Locofoco brethren of the North Carolina Legislature. The above is his deliberate opinion, written, and read to the House in what was believed to be a Manifesto of all the Northern Locofocos.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.—**An arrival from Rio Janeiro, 26th Nov., brings accounts of a serious difficulty between Mr Wise, our Minister, and the Brazilian government, which nearly resulted in an attack on Rio by our squadron, and may yet endanger the peace of the two countries.**

The difficulty originated in the imprisonment of two sailors belonging to the frigate Columbia, who were on shore, drunk, and fighting. Lieut. Davis of the Saratoga interfered to get the men from the civil authorities, drew his sword, got into a fight, was overpowered, and himself made prisoner. Mr Wise demanded their immediate release, which was refused. He repeated the demand, with the threat, that if not complied with within two hours, the Columbia and Saratoga should attack the city, preparations for which were commenced on board the vessels with hearty satisfaction. The Lieut. was promptly released, but the men detained for trial by the civil authorities.

This is one account. Another is, that Mr Wise wrote a violent letter to the Brazilian government, and was informed, that unless it was withdrawn, his passports would be immediately made out for him to return home. It was withdrawn, and then the Lieut. was released.

A day or two after this, the Emperor's child was christened, the *fete* lasting a whole week. The American ships refused to fire the customary salutes, and Mr Wise and other Americans refused to illuminate their houses. They have consequently been subject to repeated insults. The consul's son was assaulted and wounded in the streets. It is said that the Parliament had had the matter under consideration; [but this is discredited, as the Parliament is believed not to have been in session.]

A few days after all this, Col. Stevenson's California Regiment arrived at Rio, in the sloop of war Preble and 3 transports. The Brazilians at first supposed this to be a hostile demonstration against themselves, but that alarm soon subsided. A sort of mock christening, (of an American sovereign born on the passage, the son of a sergeant,) was enacted with great pomp on board one of the vessels, with the purpose, apparently, to ridicule the Brazilian *fete*. And, further to excite a bad feeling, Col. Stevenson had made a speech to his regiment, and every man expressed his readiness to join in storming the city, if necessary, to sustain the honor of their country's flag.

Letters from Rio complain of Mr Wise's diplomatic conduct as harsh, hasty and offensive, exciting prejudices against the U. S., and injurious to the valuable commerce between the two nations.

Capt. Turner of the Volunteers, has arrived as bearer of despatches from Mr Wise. The Senate has called for them.

The health of the regiment had been good—two deaths and two births on the passage of 8 weeks. They expected to remain but a few days at Rio, to obtain necessary supplies, and then to set sail for the Pacific.

The Conquered Territory.—We entirely concur with the Richmond Whig in the opinion, that no Southern man should ever consent to the annexation of a foot of Mexican soil upon the condition which the North and West avow their determination to insist on, viz: that slavery shall never be tolerated in any territory hereafter acquired, either by conquest or purchase. The Free States have the power in Congress to enforce that condition; and the only remedy which the South can have, is, to refuse assent to any treaty or arrangement which annexes an acre of additional territory. This is a vital point; for what would be our condition with a cordon of Free States on our Southern and Western borders! Those at the North give trouble enough now. The others would be intolerable.

Duration of the War.—The late Acting President of Mexico told the Congress of that country, that "the war might be expected to continue for twenty years." In our own Senate, Mr. Sevier remarked, a few days ago, that the war was not yet fairly begun. This he urged as a reason why the grant of 160 acres of land to each volunteer and soldier, should *not* pass. In reply to Mr Sevier,—

Mr Badger said he was extremely sorry to hear from the Senator from Arkansas, whose opportunities for being well informed upon those topics was exceedingly good, that we were yet at the beginning of this war. He had hoped that we should by this time have received assurances from some gentleman on that side that the war was near its conclusion. But the announcement of the honorable Senator that it was only beginning was, he thought, conclusive that this amendment ought to pass, and be incorporated in the bill. If the war had just begun, and they found themselves under the necessity of calling upon our patriotic citizens to enlist, not merely for a certain period, but during the existence of the war, the termination of which could not be discerned in the dim and distant future; if, while turning to our patriotic citizens, and calling on them to enlist, to leave the comforts of home, and to incur the hazards of battle, not for a short period, but for a war which, after the lapse of a year, has but just begun, was it not important that they should hold out to them inducements for surrendering to their country their persons, their happiness, their lives? A still clearer and more satisfactory reason why this bill should not pass without being accompanied by the distinct and unequivocal pledge of a bounty to the soldiers who are called on to make all those painful sacrifices, was afforded by the Senator himself. He was not for separating the provision of a bounty from a bill in which the soldiers were called on to enlist.

If such was to be the character of the war, he was ready to vote an increase of the pay and land besides. He was not for calling upon our citizens for sacrifices, without rendering them the fullest indemnity.

Sugar made almost at the North Carolina line.—Capt Thomas S. Memory, of Fair Bluff, Columbus county, has sent us a sample, nearly a pound, of excellent Sugar, made by the Rev. Thos. A. Beaty, on Lake Swamp, Horry District, S. C., a short distance from the North Carolina line. The Sugar is dry, of very good appearance and flavor. Mr. Beaty, in a note to Capt. Memory, says that on three-fourths of an acre of land, (measured by a Surveyor,) he made this year 703 lbs. of dry Sugar, though the cane was not as good this year as last, in consequence of the season not suiting it.

Capt. Memory justly says, "I see no reason why our State should not be as favorable for making Sugar and Molasses as South Carolina. All we want is energy and enterprize."

A new Counterfeit.—$8 bills of the Bank of Charleston, have been counterfeited, and offered in Charleston. They purport to be signed by H. W. Conner, Pres't, and A. G. Rose, Cashier.—There are very few genuine notes of 7, 8 and 9 dollars of that Bank in circulation, (issued in 1839,) and no bill of $8 was ever signed by H. W. Conner as President.

The Bible in New York.—The Bible Society in New is engaged in the pious endeavor to supply every destitute family in the City with the Bible. They commenced with the 10th Ward, because it was believed that it would afford the fairest test as to the destitution of the whole city. That Ward having been fully explored, the results were as follow:—

Families visited,	3,500
Destitute of the Scriptures,	504
Refused to receive them,	256
Supplied gratuitously,	248
Volumes given and sold,	428

Estimating the number of families in the city at 80,000, and five persons in each family, there are at the same ratio about 11,000 families, or 55,000 persons without the Scriptures; and about 5,600 families, or 28,000 persons, that will refuse to have the Bible in their houses!!!

It is proposed at Washington to terminate the Mexican War by sending Mr Walker, our Secretary of the Treasury, to that country to manage its Finances. If he should mismanage theirs as grossly as he has ours, the work would be done.—Having furnished the Mexicans with an experienced commanding Gen'l, it is but fair that the President should rectify that blunder by giving them an *experienced* financier. It is said that Mr Westcott of Florida has proposed it to him.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following should have been received in time for our last paper:—

Raleigh, January 18, 1847.

Well, the long agony is over, and the Legislature of North Carolina has adjourned *sine die*, after one of the busiest Sessions that I ever witnessed. It may be that I have paid more attention to their deliberations than I have ever done at any previous one, but I cannot but believe that the Members of this Legislature have exhibited a disposition *faithfully* to perform the high and responsible duties entrusted to them, and a spirit of industry and perseverance for the public weal, seldom equalled, and perhaps never exceeded. It is true that the Session has been a few days longer than the last, and that sometimes considerable *feeling* or *temper* has been manifested in their debates and deliberations, yet this is not to be wondered at, when we consider that *so many* weighty and important measures have been brought before them, involving the political, financial, commercial, and I may add *moral* character of the State—excelling in number and importance. I hesitate not to say, that engaging the attention of our General Assembly for years and years past.

The two Houses did not adjourn on Saturday night until past 12, being most busily engaged all the time. I regret to inform you, that the Bill offered by Dr. Cameron, concerning the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was lost in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Bill, authorizing the citizens of Wilmington to borrow $200,000, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Rail Road from that Town, and which was lost in the House on Friday, was reconsidered, and *rejected* again.

The Bill to consolidate the various acts in relation to Poor Debtors, was also *rejected*. The two Houses adjourned to Monday morning at 4 o'clock.

Both Houses met this morning pursuant to adjournment, and after the passage of the Resolution appropriating $10,000 more to the Volunteers, at the discretion of the Governor, and some small Bills, and the ratification of a large pile of Bills ordered to be *Enrolled* on Saturday, passed votes of thanks to their respective Speakers, which were responded to in neat and appropriate Addresses, and at a quarter past 8 o'clock A. M. the Legislature of 1846–47 was declared adjourned *sine die*. Success and good luck attend the Members. They have passed through a series of most arduous and complicated labors, and most faithfully have they performed their duty to themselves, to their constituents, and to the country.

The Volunteer Regiment from this State being now full, you will see that *six* Companies are from counties West of Raleigh, the other *four* from counties East of this city. An attempt to raise a Company from Wake having proved abortive, a number left this city (some 25) last week for Wilmington, with the intention of meeting the Fayetteville Company there, and connecting themselves therewith. They are a brave, whole-souled set of "lads," and will render a good account of themselves, in whatever situation they may be placed.

JUNIUS.

Raleigh Jan'y 23.

Now that the storm has blown over, and the smoke and dust of Legislative battle cleared away, let us take a calm survey of the field, and from the reminiscences of the *past*, see what gleams of hope and promise bedeck the horizon of the future, arising from the deliberations of the "combined wisdom of the State," to cheer the heart of the Patriot, and give assurance of a brighter and better day for the good old North State. And in doing this, it is gratifying to feel assured, that more is to be *hoped* than *feared* from the result of their labors; and that although ALL has not been accomplished which was desired for her advancement and prosperity, yet much has been done, the effect of which must necessarily tend to a more rapid development of her resources, and a more general diffusion and extension of her peculiar internal interests, than the measures effected by several Sessions which have preceded the last. This is evidently true, from the fact, that more perfect systems and extensive plans have been submitted at the last, better calculated to bring about these desirable objects, than have perhaps ever engaged the attention of our Legislators at any *one* previous Session. Indeed, nearly our whole internal State policy has been more or less revised, or investigated—Political, Judicial, Financial, Agricultural, and Military. And though some highly important and beneficial measures were not favorably acted on, there is consolation in the reflection, that they were not given the go-by for the want of a proper appreciation of their advantages, but rather from a knowledge of the present embarrassed monetary condition of the State.

In relation to the Political change which has been effected, viz: altering the Congressional Districts of the State, I have kept your readers regularly advised of the *manner* in which this subject was treated by the Locofocos in the Legislature. All attempts at argument, or calm dispassionate reasoning, seemed to be abandoned by *most* of those opposed to the *change*, and a resort made to vulgar party prejudices, and at least by one, to low, billingsgate abuse and defamation. The result is well known to your readers, and the *true* political character of the State will be made manifest at her next Congressional Election, by the choice of a majority of Whigs, faithfully and truly to represent a Whig constituency in the councils of the Nation.

A proposition was made and deliberated on, to change our Judicial system, but it was not deemed advisable—but whether wisely or not, I cannot say.

Owing to the liability of the State upon certain Bonds, it became essential that action should be taken upon her Financial condition; and when a motion was made by the Whigs to *borrow* a sufficient amount to meet these liabilities, (and made, too, on the very day when some of those Bonds came due,) it was with much mortification and regret, that I witnessed that a factious, stubborn opposition was made to the measure by the Locos, notwithstanding the faith and character of the State was immediately involved in the matter. It is true no one dared breathe the foul, contaminating word *Repudiation* in our Legislative Halls; but what must have been the inevitable tendency of things, if prompt and immediate action had not been taken in the premises? The faith of the State had been pledged to the fulfilment of certain contracts—the *day* had arrived for such fulfilment—the funds in our Treasury were found inadequate, and a resort to taxation could not accomplish the *necessary* object, *immediate raising of the funds*—to borrow, then, was the ONLY alternative—and yet these members, on the *very day* when the debts were due, were for procrastination and delay!! They *profess* to abhor and detest the odious doctrine of Repudiation as much as the Whigs, but, I would ask, in all candor, if no provision had been made for the liquidation of these debts, except by adopting a system of taxation, to be developed a year or two hence, would it not have been *virtually*, and for the time being, Repudiating her honest and just obligations, and would not the faith and fair fame of N. Carolina have been tarnished forever? Most indubitably! And it is to the firmness and integrity of the Whigs in the Legislature, that this foul blot upon the hitherto spotless escutcheon of the old North State has been averted—and her character remains as ever, pure and unsullied! Ponder well upon these things, men of all parties, and see if they be not so.

I regret exceedingly, that the measure proposing a Mineralogical, Geological, and Agricultural Survey of the State, did not succeed. But, as I cannot believe that the project will be abandoned, but will assuredly be perfected at the next Session of the Legislature, I will simply say now, that I deem it peculiarly unfortunate, for the well-being of the State, that it was not entered into and adopted at once.

Extensive and liberal plans of Internal Improvement have been encouraged and chartered by the Legislature which has just closed, and though they have been accomplished despite the most unyielding, illiberal prejudices, and *ignorant* predilections and opposition, they foreshadow a brighter day for the welfare and prosperity of North Carolina. As I have before remarked in one of my letters, that with a few honorable exceptions among the "Democrats," the Whigs have met with the most violent, embittered party opposition, in attempting to do any thing in recuperating the exhausting energies of the State, and placing her in a position, natural and right that she should hold, in being one of the first and most flourishing in the confederacy. She possesses all the elements, and if not retarded by a contracted, selfish State policy, will soon become one of the most brilliant in that glorious galaxy.

But I must draw these desultory remarks to a close. I may on some future occasion recur to their subject matter again; until then, however, *adieu*. Yours,

JUNIUS.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 16th, the bill to increase the army was recommitted to the Military Committee, with instructions to amend by a provision giving 160 acres of land to each volunteer and regular who may serve one year or during the war.

On Monday, the bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands was taken up and debated. Mr. Yulee of Florida proposed an amendment to reduce still lower the price of the pine barrens of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, and made some remarks about the pine lands of North Carolina and other States, when

Mr. Badger hoped the senator from Florida, when he said that he had travelled through North Carolina, and had passed through extensive barren land, did not mean to make the unkind insinuation that North Carolina was in the same situation as Florida, and had no good land. [A laugh.] North Carolina was a modest State, and did not expose her good qualities to publicity. She generally sent her travellers through her poor lands. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. Yulee. I passed through Raleigh, sir. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Badger. The gentleman must have passed mainly in the night.

Mr. Yulee's amendment was rejected.

On Tuesday, Mr. Sevier, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to appropriate three millions of dollars, for any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in bringing the Mexican war to a close, to be applied under direction of the President, who shall account for the mode of expenditure to Congress.

A long debate occurred on the bill to increase the army, which resulted in deciding, (26 to 26, the Vice President voting against it,) that the proposed bounty of 160 acres of land shall not be given to officers, but to volunteer and regular privates and non commissioned officers only.

On Wednesday, further amendments to the same bill were debated and voted on during the sitting.

On Thursday, the same bill was further debated and amended. One of the amendments provided for a chaplain to each volunteer regiment to be elected by the vote of the regiment.

On Friday, Mr Crittenden offered resolutions in favor of a speedy and honorable peace, and requesting the President to withdraw the army to some point within the U. S. near the frontier.

Mr Hannegan, a call on the President for the particulars of the misunderstanding with Brazil.

The Army bill was further debated & amended.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon was passed, 133 to 35.

On Monday, the whole day was spent in debate on the bill to increase the pay of soldiers and volunteers to $10 a month, and to give them 160 acres of land.

On Tuesday, the bill to increase the pay of the troops was further debated and referred.

On Wednesday, many reports from committees, some private bills and the Indian appropriation bill passed, and a disorderly and violent personal altercation between Messrs. Culver and Sawyer.

On Thursday, the bill to authorise a Loan of $23,000,000, was taken up, debated an hour or two, amended, and passed, 166 to 22.

On Friday, Mr Stevens of Geo. endeavored to get a suspension of the rules, but failed, 76 to 85, to enable him to offer resolutions in favor of a speedy and honorable peace, by declaring that the war is not waged to conquer or dismember Mexico, by the acquisition of any portion of her territory, &c.

Many private bills were passed.

A severe and just rebuke to the Locofocos in Congress.—One of the most remarkable articles we have seen for a long time past, is the leading Editorial of the "Union" of the 16th instant. The whole is too long for insertion in our paper, but we copy the following passages, to show how shamefully, in the opinion of Mr. Polk's organ, the party is behaving in Congress; and to let it be known, so far as we can spread it, that by the confession of the Union itself, they are its own friends who have brought up the question of slavery, to the injury of the public business, the danger of the public peace, and the hazard of the eventual dissolution of the Union. No Whigs have done this. The Preston Kings, the Wilmots, and other Locofocos of the House, are the men.

The Union, speaking of the duties of Congress to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, asks,—

"How has Congress hitherto met this most grave and momentous responsibility? How, at this very moment, are the national wisdom and patriotism in Congress assembled, addressing themselves to their noble and patriotic task? Half of the session has already passed. The treasury is unsupplied. The measures to sustain the credit of the country are not yet adopted or perfected. The organization of the army is not completed. * * * *

"And in such a state of things, if we may judge from the action of the few past days, the popular branch of the American Congress—forgetting the requirements of the war, forgetting the demands of the Treasury, forgetting the organization and augmentation of the army, forgetting the manifest will and mighty need of the nation that her conflict, strengthened by legislative foresight and energy, should go straight on with vigor and with victory to a worthy termination—turns to convulse the public mind, and to distract the public councils by reaching out far in advance of events, to gather in irrelevant and premature topics of agitation, which must be profitless, which may be baneful, and which, at all events, swallow up the precious hour which patriotism needs for the highest and noblest purposes.

* * * "Congress spends day after day in the angry and violent discussion of abstract questions which have not yet rightfully arisen out of our emergency, and the discussion of which cannot, in the present state of things, advance the war a single inch, or accelerate the return of peace a single moment, but which seems, on the contrary, pre-eminently fitted to inspire the councils of our foe with new hope and new obstinacy, while it perplexes and embarrasses and exasperates every practical movement of our own.

"Look at the spectacle which we present to Mexico. Already are we contending, in our halls of legislation, in view of the ultimate disposition of a possible territorial indemnity, which our arms have yet to secure. We are rousing her pride, and *putting weapons into the hands of Santa Anna*, for appealing to her inflamed and deluded people. * * * * Look, again, at the spectacle which *the party now holding political power* in the country, presents in this matter to our watchful and implacable adversaries *at home*. *We have not waited for them to rouse the elements of discord.* The contention which paralyzes our movements in this moment of our ordeal, *comes from among ourselves*. It is not the opposition which has operated a division in our ranks. It is one wing of the great democratic party, charged with the responsibility of the political power of the country, that now rushes up to battle with the other."

We respectfully suggest to Mr. Polk, that he bring an indictment for Treason against those of his party, who, according to the Union, are "*putting weapons into the hands of Santa Anna.*" If this be not affording "aid and comfort" to the enemy, we know not what is. But perhaps Mr. Polk fears that they would bring a cross indictment against him for putting Santa Anna in Mexico to be in the way of receiving those weapons. So, as they will not indict themselves, the country will have to do it, and we shall see if a verdict of *guilty* be not rendered against the whole concern in November 1848.

A few days later from Europe.—By arrivals at New York and Savannah, Liverpool papers to the 8th Dec. are received. They furnish no political news. The commercial accounts are all favorable. Cotton had further advanced ⅛ to ¼. Uplands 7 to 7¼. Sales of the week ending on the 4th ult., 78,000 bales 46,000 of which were taken on speculation. There had not a single bale of cotton arrived at Liverpool in that week from the United States—a very unusual occurrence. 12,000 bales sold on the 7th.

Wheat had advanced 3d. per quarter; Flour 6d. per bbl. No Corn in market.

Rumours.—The Union contradicts several of the rumours floating about Washington, viz: one that Gen. Taylor has been recalled from the army: another, that the intention to attack the castle of St Juan de Ulloa had been abandoned: another, that the government is in possession of the conditions on which Mexico will consent to make peace, and has determined to accede to them.

The people of "Tenth Legion," in Virginia, which does so much of the Polk *voting*, and so little of the *fighting*, are rather wrathy against the "Whig scribblers," who have contrasted their fondness for the former, with their hanging back from the latter. The Rockingham Register makes the matter worse by a threat to wreak their vengeance on these Whigs,—not by going to Mexico—but "*at the ballot box.*"

The Editor of this same Rockingham Register had offered to go to the war, if Capt. Harper, the Whig Editor of the Staunton Spectator, would go. Well, Capt. Harper is gone, but the Locofoco Editor stays behind to wreak his vengeance "*at the ballot box.*" This has subjected him to the sneers of his own party, and the Spectator suggests that he of the Register "be appointed *Brag*-adier General of the Polk-berry-stained heroes of the Tenth Legion."

[The following was in type for our last paper, but was excluded by more important matter.]

It appears to be impossible to keep the Wilmington scribblers straight. No sooner do we refute one of their assertions than straightway they come out with a new version of it, endeavoring to look as innocent as if all their random statements were gospel truth. A month or two ago, Monitor asserted that some of the shrewdest merchants of Fayetteville refused to aid in building a road from this place westward, for fear the trade should be transferred to Salisbury. We denied this, and assured him that the original subscription list is still here, showing that his statement is not true. What does he resort to? Listen to him:—

"I should like to know what the subscription list proves? Does it prove that every merchant then in Fayetteville subscribed; or if they did, that they, nor any of them, did not before or afterwards express the opinion that it would injure certain interests of that town? * * * * * Mr. Hale certainly assumes a great deal, when he asserts that there were no such cases in Fayetteville, or that he knows what every man thought or said on the subject. If he does, he knows what I stated was true; and if he does not, he has wantonly offended against good manners by charging me with falsehood for saying so. I never said or believed that the citizens of that place generally, were opposed to, or even indifferent about that work; but I did say and repeat that they never made as great exertions, or near it, as they are now making for the accomplishment of a work that cannot benefit them half as much as that would have done."

Here he would cunningly make us assert that we knew what every man in Fayetteville thought or said on the subject! But there can be no doubt about what the subscription list proves. It proves that Monitor's original assertion was totally unfounded. Every merchant in Fayetteville, and we think we may say with entire truth, that every man in Fayetteville, able to subscribe, *did* subscribe to the Western Road.

As to the greater efforts now making for the Metropolitan Road, Monitor is probably wrong also. To the Western Road, Fayetteville subscribed nearly $150,000. But no one here expects so large a subscription to the Metropolitan Road. If it should reach that sum, it will exceed all expectations here.

Monitor charges us with "using towards an opponent such terms as liar, slanderer, &c." It surely cannot be necessary to remind our readers that we used no such word as "liar" towards Monitor or any one else. Nor did we apply the word "lie" to the Commercial, as that paper lately said. These epithets appear to have originated in the minds of those worthies; and if they choose to apply them to themselves, whilst it is none of our business to dispute with them about the propriety of such self-application, we beg them to be assured that *we* have not used them.

Monitor says that we misrepresented him in our statement of his reasons for writing as he had done about the Metropolitan road. We certainly did not intend to do so. Not having preserved his article, we cannot compare it with what he now says. But we are glad to give him credit for his present version of his meaning, as follows:—

"I stated that I wrote as I previously had done, because I honestly believed that the metropolitan road was a Virginia scheme to break down the Wilmington Road, &c.; instead of which he affirms I was then making such a declaration."

May we not infer from this, that though he formerly believed these things, he has now changed his mind? We hope so.

There is a vast deal of stuff written by Monitor against us, which is unworthy of notice. But one other matter we will say a word on. It is his remark, that—

"To cap all, their Senator, representing their real wishes, was guilty of the extreme indelicacy of actively interfering to defeat the wishes of a majority of our citizens in a local matter of ours, not affecting them."

It would certainly be a hard measure to make us responsible for the doings of the Senator from this county. The *truth* is, that instead of his speaking the "real wishes" of the people of this town on the point in question, we know that many persons here, (and ourself among the number,) were in favor of the passage of the Wilmington bill, with an amendment, giving the people of this town the same right, if they should choose to exercise it, to subscribe to the rail road, and lay a tax to meet the debt. But the amendment was not offered, because, as we are told, the Senator believed the measure unconstitutional.

***Our Regiment Complete.*—We announced in our last, that the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers would be completed ere our paper reached its destination, and it so turns out. Company K from Caswell makes up the complement.**

By the way, the "Standard" says, the Regiment would have been made up long since, but for the course of Gov. Graham in regard to the Field Officers, and the action of the Legislature about the Preamble, &c. This is a very convenient way of accounting for the lack of patriotism in those, who have heretofore made such protestations of devotion. But mark how a plain tale will dispel all such false statements. Gov. Graham only received the requisition from the President for the Regiment, after the Legislature met. Would the "Standard" have had the Governor, in the teeth of the propositions before the Legislature, to vest the appointment of these Officers in the Legislature, and the rank and file, to anticipate its action? Would not the Governor have been justly liable to the charge of indelicacy, and of a want of proper respect for the Legislature, if he had appointed the Field Officers, under such circumstances? Are not these simple interrogatories a conclusive answer to all the fanfaronade and bluster of the "Standard?"

How the action of a *Whig* Legislature could affect the determination of *Loco Foco* Volunteers, we leave to the astuteness of the "Standard" to elucidate.

Public sentiment, so far as it has been embodied and re-echoed by the Press, and individual approval, in relation to the appointment of Officers, made by the Governor, shews that we have but truly reflected it, in the endorsement that we have given to them; and, we are confident, that the more they are scrutinized, the more popular they will become.

Raleigh Register.

The New York Herald suggests that Mr. Polk shall send Orlando Ficklin, of Illinois, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, to lead our army in Mexico, in place of "old Rough and Ready" and Gen. Scott! The general impression is that these accomplished military critics would be much more *active* than either of the "Whig Generals," whose conduct they so harshly criticize—but the fear is that it would be in making retrograde rather than advance movements.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers continue to be very turbulent in New Orleans. Twenty of the most disorderly were marched to the watch-house on the 13th, with a request from the Colonel that the civil power would take charge of them. They were put in prison. On the same day one of them was dangerously shot in the head by a bar-keeper, from whom he demanded liquor, refusing at the same time to pay for it.

Indicted.—The grand jury of Dane county, Wisconsin, at their recent session, indicted two of the members of the Wisconsin Convention for gambling. They also presented the Convention generally as "a scandal and reproach to the Territory."

The Philadelphia Commercial List publishes a table, exhibiting the amazing increase of the Pennsylvania Coal trade. From the petty item of 365 tons in 1820, it reached in 1846 the enormous amount of 2,312,514 tons.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 21st inst., by S. R. Hawley, Esq., Mr. DANIEL BLUE MURPHY to Miss GRISSILLA A. McKETHAN.

In Sampson county, on the 21st inst., by John C. Williams, Esq., Mr. ELIAS GAINEY, of Cumberland, to Miss ELIZABETH J. WILLIAMS.

In the vicinity of this place, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. ROBERT KEGISTER, of New Hanover county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Arch'd McDuffie, of this county.

DIED,

In Smithville, on the 19th inst. very suddenly, RICHARD LANGDON, Esq., aged about 63. Mr. Langdon was an estimable citizen, and the highest encomium that can be bestowed upon him is the universal affection and esteem he enjoyed while living, and the general sorrow expressed on this occasion.

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst., Mrs. JANE McKAY, relict of Murdock McKay, in the 67th year of her age.

In Anson county, on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARTHA LILES, wife of Wm. D. Liles, leaving an infant child and an affectionate husband to mourn their loss.

On the 15th inst., in the 39th year of her age, at Dr. A. D. McLean's, in Robeson county, N. C., Mrs. JANE DOBRIDGE, wife of [illegible], S. A.

She left her father's, Orange, N. J. last September, in company with her affectionate husband and a dear sister, to avoid the severity of a Northern climate, which was operating unfavorably on a constitution that had already become too feeble, from a wasting disease, to bear the fatigue of a sea voyage to her husband's residence.

So salutary and perceptible was a change of climate upon her, that there was much encouragement for some time to hope that she would recover. But while her husband, sister, and kind friends to whom she had previously endeared herself, were elated with hope, her disease returned with increased violence, sometimes abating and apparently yielding to judicious treatment, till, notwithstanding all that skilful medical aid, and kind, constant, unwearied attention could do, it carried her away.

Mrs. Dobridge was long a devoted consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was extensively known at the South as an able and successful Tutress. In this capacity, with her highly cultivated mind, with its ample resources, her urbane manners, her firmness in whatever she conceived to be right, all sweetly tempered with true religion in Jesus, she exerted an influence which was highly beneficial in the formation of the literary and religious character, and which, doubtless, will continue long to be felt.

But her influence here, though extensive, direct and happy, was not limited to this sphere. It was happily felt in the various relations which she sustained to the family, to society, and the Church. As a daughter, she was dutiful and kind, as a sister, affectionate, as a wife, prudent, wise and confiding, and as a christian, sincere and useful.

Though endowed with a strong mind, well cultivated, yet such was her modesty, that she seemed unconscious of her ample resources. Though grave, she was uniformly cheerful, though dignified in her manner, she was social and familiar, eliciting warm friendship. The best eulogy on her character, is the high estimation in which she was held wherever she was well known.

During her protracted and painful illness, she uniformly exhibited a patience, a calmness, and a cheerful submission, which could only be the result of unwavering confidence in her blessed Saviour.

Death to her had no terror. She would speak of her dissolution with due composure, expressing strong confidence in Him, who, she hoped, had redeemed her with his own precious blood. Her faith, hope and patience held out to the end, and she, without a struggle or a groan, fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

And although she now sleeps in the silent tomb, far away from her relations, yet her cold remains are precious to her Saviour, who sustained her in affliction, cheered her in death, and He will yet raise her a spiritual body, to be re-united with her glorified spirit, when she shall meet her pious relations around the throne above, never to separate.—Com.

At Tabernacle, Marion District, S. C., DAVID ALEXANDER, infant son of David J. and Eugenia E. Taylor, aged 5 months and 14 days.

"No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed,
Blest departed one,
Whose all of life a rosy ray,
Blush'd into dawn, and pass'd away.—[Com.

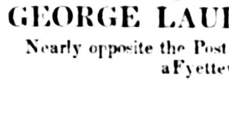
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the town of Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Monday the 8th of February next, two improved Store Lots, and a Dwelling House and Lot, decidedly the most convenient and desirable House and Lot in the place. Persons desiring a healthy location, where they can educate their children, would do well to attend.

L. S. TOWER.

Jan'y 20, 1847. 47-2w

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,

47-1yp] aFyetteville, N. C.

Postscript.

☞ No mail North of Raleigh this morning.

News from the Army.

The Picayune of Tuesday last furnishes letters from the Army—from Saltillo as late as 26th ult.

There was a report at Mier, not credited however, that Gen. Quitman, with 2,000 volunteers, had given battle to Gen. Urrea, with 1300 Mexicans, near Victoria. Result not stated. Gen Taylor was within 6 days' march of Victoria, with 3000 regulars. Gen Worth was still at Saltillo, and had received ample reinforcements. Gen Wool was 15 miles from Saltillo, with 1500 Mexican Lancers hovering around him. Gen Scott was about to start from Brazos to join Taylor at Tampico or Victoria. There was a constant expectation of a fight at Saltillo. U. S. Steamer Giraffe wrecked and 4 lives lost.

North Carolina Volunteers.—Instead of being a deficiency in the Regiment from this State, we are likely to have a large surplus. Besides the ten Companies already raised and mustered into service, a company has been formed and organized in the counties of Rockingham, Stokes and Guilford, and the following officers elected:

Patrick M. Henry, Captain; Peter Scales, 1st, and E. W. Hancock and Joseph Martin, 2d Lieuts.

Besides this, there is a Wilmington Company, almost full, and Mr. Fisher's Company in Salisbury, which was more than half full the last we heard of it. We think it likely that two additional companies, making 12 in all, will be received by the War Department, as has been done in Virginia and South Carolina.

The only reason why our neighboring States got the start of us in filling their regiments, is, that they have large cities, in which plenty of persons likely to engage in such a service may usually be obtained.

The Greensborough Patriot states that the Companies at Charlotte have been ordered to Wilmington, by way of Fayetteville.

The Mecklenburg Company numbers 100 men.

TOWN MEETING!

A NUMBER of the Freeholders of the Town having requested (in writing) that a meeting of the citizens be called, "To take into consideration the subject of the North and South Carolina Rail Road, and to devise ways and means for its accomplishment," &c., the citizens are accordingly requested to meet in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ The object is manifestly one of vital importance to our whole community.

GEO. McNEILL, Mag. Police pro tem.

January 25.

FOR WILMINGTON.

STEAMER "Wm. B. Meares" will leave this day (Tuesday) at 3 P. M., precisely.

Steamer Cotton Plant will leave on Thursday 28th, at 10 A. M. Shippers and Passengers by this line may rely on despatch. Passage $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

January 26, 1847. 1w

ALL FOR THE RAIL ROAD!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the people in the surrounding country, that he has just opened a Fresh Supply of

DRY GOODS,

On the South side of Hay street, two doors below Messrs. J. & T. Waddill's, consisting in part of—Cashmeres, De lains, plain and figured Alpacas, Jackonet Muslins, Shawls and Hosiery. Also, blue and black Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Kerseys, Vestings, Hats, Caps, and Shoes, and other articles too tedious to mention. All of which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. C. DYE.

Jan'y 22, 1847. 47-3w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now receiving at his Store, 5 doors above Briggs's Hotel, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. He also returns his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has received heretofore.

B. M. DOWD.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

WIGS AND TOUPETS, *Or Scalps.*

THE Subscriber has made arrangements to visit Fayetteville on or by the 25th, when he will be pleased to serve all standing in need of his professional services in the way of an ornamental Head of Hair.

THOMAS QUIRK,
of 490 Broadway.

Jan'y 22.

Election of Constables.

AN Election for two Constables in the Fayetteville District, including the town of Fayetteville, will be held at the Court House on Saturday the 6th day of February next. Polls to be opened at 10 o'clock. The law provides that one of the Constables shall be a resident of the town, and the other of the District beyond the corporate bounds, &c. These persons residing within the corporate bounds of the said town, only entitled to vote for the candidate residing in said town; and all other persons residing in said District, beyond the corporate limits of said town, are entitled to vote for the candidate living beyond said limits.—Six months' residence in the District entitles a person to vote.

W. L. CALLAIS, } Judges.
JOS. S. DUNN, }

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47-2w

We are requested to announce

JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable for the town of Fayetteville.

We are requested to announce

WILLIAM MITCHELL as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Fayetteville District, beyond the corporate bounds of said town.

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons having demands against the county of Cumberland, are requested to list them with John McLaurin, Esq., Clerk of County Court, and Clerk of the Committee of Finance, on or before the first day of February next; and all public officers, receivers of public moneys for the county of Cumberland, are requested to have their respective accounts ready to settle with the Committee on same day, as required by law.

GURDON DEMING,
DANIEL McDIARMID,
DAVID McNEILL,
Committee of Finance.

Jan'y 23, 1847. 47-2w

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Robeson County Bible Society will be held at Philadelphus, on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in March next, 10th day. Sermon by Rev'd Mr. Nash. Auxiliaries are requested to have their Delegates in punctual attendance.

W. H. BROWN, R. S.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 47-3wp

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between H. M. Tomlinson and Thomas T. Covington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to Thomas T. Covington, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for payment.

THOMAS T. COVINGTON,
H. M. TOMLINSON.

Rockingham, Jan'y 20, 1847. 47-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
1[illegible] bags Rio and Java Coffee,
2[illegible] hhds. Molasses,
10[illegible] kegs Nails,
10[illegible] ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
10 sides Sole Leather,
5 cases Shoes,
2 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
10 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs.

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Coapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing.

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

[illegible] their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, [illegible] Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a [illegible] variety than can usually be found [illegible] establishment. Country Merchants [illegible] find it to their interest to examine. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for [illegible] punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
35tf

[illegible] WINTER GOODS. [illegible]EETTE.

[illegible] North West corner of Market Square.

[illegible]LL SUPPLY OF [illegible] Linings; [illegible] and White Flannels; [illegible] Merino Shirts; La[illegible] Sheetings; [illegible] Cotton and [illegible] Beaver, Cash[illegible] Ladies' Silk and Kid [illegible] and Worsted Hose; Negro [illegible] Blankets; Bon[illegible] Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; [illegible] Powder, Shot; Lead; Crock[illegible] Rowland's Mill Saws; [illegible] not specified, which will be sold [illegible] or in exchange for Produce, or [illegible] customers.

35tf

Spring and Summer GOODS.

[M]ALLETT & HUSKE

[H]ave just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, consisting of

Superfine Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black [illegible] Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; [illegible] Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch [illegible] Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham [illegible] French Bombazine; Bishop Lawns; [illegible] and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; [illegible] Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; [illegible]inet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper [illegible]; [illegible] Pant; Frank[illegible] [illegible]rades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Maracaibo Coffee; Hyson and Black Teas; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese [illegible] boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained [illegible] a doubt, they possess powers perfectly as[illegible], and unparalleled for the immediate and [illegible] cure of the above diseases, for which alone [illegible] recommended. In no single instance [illegible] been known to fail in effecting a cure [illegible] most in 24 hours, and in cases too of [illegible] character; and even after the most [illegible] have exhausted their utmost [illegible], almost without hope, have been [illegible] this medicine alone.

[illegible] is well aware of the great prejudice [illegible] against all medicines of this kind, [illegible] that a fair trial will remove [illegible] particular medicine, and [illegible] the best [illegible]. It is the opinion [illegible] course of [illegible] the Pills are resorted [illegible] to all such, that no [illegible] whatever is ever required. [illegible] no active means should be [illegible] in fact, [illegible] other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient [illegible] the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a [illegible] course, and it requires considerable [illegible] the restoration of such patients to their [illegible] vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced [illegible] system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, [illegible] of short continuance, and need produce [illegible]. They are entirely harmless, and by [illegible] directions, may be used by any and all, [illegible] regard to age or condition.

A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, just received.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Jan'y 8, 1847. 45-4w

$25 REWARD.

ON the 31st Dec. last my boy FRED, in company with other negroes, (on his return from Wilmington,) left this place for home, but separated from them near the plantation of Mr. Carleton Campbell, saying he was too unwell to go home, and would return to town. Since then I have been unable to hear from him. The said boy had on a frock coat and pants, both of Salem cloth, and tarpaulin hat. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complected, speaks quickly and intelligently. I will give the above reward to any person who will return him to me, or secure him so that I can get him.

B. F. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 11, 1847. 45-3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to sell off a portion of his Lands, will sell at public auction in the Town of Carthage, Moore county, on the 15th day of February next (it being Sup. Court week,) his elegant Mansion, and Store Houses and Lots, in said town.

Also, four unimproved Lots, contiguous thereto.

Also, a Tract of Land of ten Acres, adjoining the town of Carthage.

Also, a tract of Wood Land, of two hundred Acres, near the town of Carthage.

To all who wish to purchase such property and have not seen it, I would mention as an inducement, that the property is located in a pleasant and healthy section of country; and to one wishing to engage in merchandizing, the situation and property is most desirable. The Mansion House is commodious and elegant, with a basement story of stone. The Out-houses are neat and convenient. The Store House is in good repair, and well suited for business. The Lands are well timbered, and as good as any in the immediate vicinity. There are also two well conducted Academies in the place, equal to any of the kind in the State, in successful operation.

The terms will be liberal, and payments may be made in likely young Negroes, or in Notes with approved security.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.
Jan. 12. 45-1m

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
[illegible] kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
2 ditto Blasting Powder,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

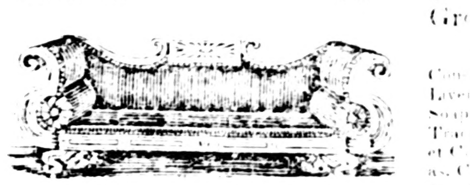
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms:—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CORDIALS.

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, two [illegible] Wagons, of good height, strong and well ironed. One of the Wagons has been used about four months, the other is entirely new. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves,—twenty seven miles North of Fayetteville, near the Northington Road, three miles from Cumberland Academy.

ALLAN McLEAN.
Cumberland co., Dec. 14, 1846. 43tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c. for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 2[illegible], 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity for their liberal patronage heretofore, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

A [illegible] assortment [illegible] be found:—Gentlemen's [illegible] Boots, water-proof, kip, and [illegible]; Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Nutria, Russia and Cony Hats; [illegible] Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting [illegible] Wool Hats.

[illegible] assortment of Gentlemen's and [illegible] Caps, fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, [illegible] Plush, Scotch and Glazed Caps.

J. C. T.
O[illegible] 1846. 33tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., for the purpose of [illegible] general Grocery business at this place. They have [illegible] fronting the Market House, McArn's building, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days a general assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Crushed do; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wine; [illegible] Brandy, American ditto; Gin, [illegible] with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, [illegible] Indigo, Madder, Copperas [illegible] Goods, with many other articles not [illegible], all offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. [illegible], 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire proof building, on the North West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, [illegible] Spices, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, [illegible], Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash.

J. L. BRYAN.

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1845. 42-6m

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

The Nautilus (Mutual) Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THE Trustees have determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

Each person insured participates in the annual profits.

The undersigned, Agents for this Company in Fayetteville, N. C., will be happy to furnish the requisite information, Forms of Application, &c., to all who desire to insure.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
Jan'y 1, 1847. [illegible]

LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Full explanations to be had on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1846. 42tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1—18tf

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT

BOARDING HOUSE,

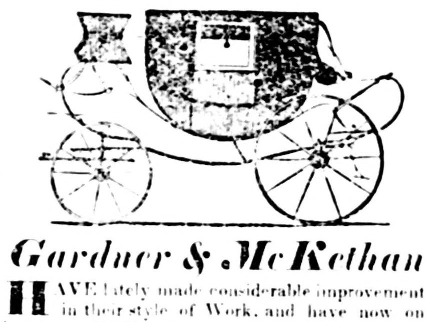
S. E. corner of Dock and Front sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken the well known House on the South East corner of Dock and Front streets, [illegible] occupied by Mrs. Jo[illegible], and is prepared to accommodate Regular and Transient Boarders.

F. J. SWANN.
November 18, 1846. 42-10w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

[illegible] 5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 2[illegible], 1846. 43tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
51 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

100,000 ACRE VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now ratted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArn's Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Carriage Springs and Axles.

A NEW supply just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homeopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed. Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chopped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms [illegible] always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as men tread the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When men cease from off the earth then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister or James McAllister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, [illegible] day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the store at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24tf

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable work, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, [illegible] below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to perform the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS.
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37[illegible]

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY, [illegible] and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7[illegible]

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable [illegible], embracing a great variety; Calicoes, [illegible] fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, S[illegible]; Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Shirtings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Bed, Negro, and Saddle Blankets; Tickings, Canvass Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serges; S[illegible]; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; [illegible] and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; [illegible], plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, M[illegible] and Swiss Muslins; Linen and [illegible]; [illegible] Red and White Flannels; [illegible] Caps and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, [illegible] Iron, Indigo, Madder, [illegible] Cut Nails, [illegible] Coffee Mills, Cotton Cards, [illegible] Paper, [illegible] and Letter [illegible] Leather, [illegible] Paints; [illegible] altogether [illegible] better assortment [illegible] Store. [illegible] Merchants [illegible] and [illegible] Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September [illegible], 1846. 28tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC, Farmers and Planters' [illegible], Wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on Muddy Creek, forty [illegible] kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders shipped at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th D[illegible].

Postage must be paid on all communications.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
November 18, 1846. 38-3m

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the success of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the [illegible] of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. These Wheels are more durable, and more easily set in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes [illegible].

The price of an individual right for [illegible] Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, E[illegible]

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Baucham.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a [illegible] high character, the Subscribers [illegible] offering these Wheels to the [illegible] individual or County rights [illegible]. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size [illegible] heads of water,) in the place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf